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THE CHALLENGE OF HATE
by A. R. Lerner and Herbert Poster

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FOREWORD
by Norman Corwin

THE BLAME for World War II has been placed variously on the Versailles Treaty, on imperialism, on American failure to support the League of Nations, on international cartels, on appeasement. A more comfortable theory is that a crazed dictator was responsible. In these pages Mr. Lerner says that not only was hatred the direct cause of the war, but that as long as inter-racial, inter-group hatreds exist, the seeds of a third world war lie within them.

The causes of hatred are complex but not mysterious, and the evolution of the peculiarly sinister 20th century brand of hatred called fascism was by no means as long and winding as the evolution from the amoeba to Plato. We now know, or should know, how hatreds get going—how they are bred by economic inequities, environment and sheer malevolent design. We must concentrate on the perfection of techniques to combat these hatreds, not alone by seeking them out and exposing them to the glare of public inquiry, but by attacking them at the source. By the time a mosquito has drawn blood from your neck, it is too late to destroy the season's crop of mosquitoes in your neighborhood. The problem of mosquito control involves attacking the unborn larvae. And so it is with hate, which in a far more deadly way stings, draws blood from, and infects the social body. It must be attacked in the moral swamps and economic marshes where it breeds.

Those of us who are hopers and believers—and I would like to think that means most of us—look to our own United States, traditionally a refuge for those who flee from oppression, to show the world that tolerance and friendship pay dividends. Out of the wealth of cultural and racial backgrounds which have helped make America the great nation she is, we must drain the swamps, fill them in with solid education, and build a tower of strength for the world. It can be done: it is being done—in Springfield, Massachusetts, for instance. Whether or not we have a third and whopping world war fitted out with the latest in atomic horrors, depends in no small part on how long it takes "Wop" and "Bohunk" and "Nigger" and "Kike" to disappear from the vocabulary of the world.

In No. 1 of the *Problems of Democracy* series, we sought to rouse readers to a full active consciousness of the nature of fascism by portraying its growth and decline as vividly as possible. In this, the sequel, we have attempted a different task; to focus their attention on the most striking and significant factors in the pattern of post-war events. In "The Challenge of Hate", we have endeavored to show the danger of unwarranted optimism as a resurgence of hatred between nations, classes and groups threatens to plunge the world into a third and greater twentieth century war. Again, we have used the medium of a photo-record with explanatory text to make it clear that these threats are not vague and remote from the daily life of individuals, but are in fact so intimately connected with all of it that everyone can do his part in eliminating them, if they are alert, well-informed and sufficiently zealous.

We are firm in the conviction that the people of the United States have the tradition, the moral strength and the integrity necessary to meet and vanquish the challenge of hatred and to frustrate the efforts of those who seek to triumph over democracy and prevent us from leading the world into a new era of freedom and cooperation. However the strength of the American people will be of no avail, if they neglect or minimize the menace of the enemy within. If we have been able to clarify the nature of the anti-democratic forces, and make our readers familiar with the signs and portents of this growing evil, then we will have succeeded in our task. For we believe that all Americans who recognize their antagonists and understand their methods and ultimate aims, will band together to render them impotent and sweep them from the path of progress.

NEW DIRECTIONS IN A NEW AGE

The United Nations Charter is a first milestone on the road to the establishment of a world order which seeks to provide the security, the freedom from fear so necessary to man today. The need for international cooperation is now so palpable, so universally acknowledged that there are few who would challenge the assertion that an organization sufficiently strong to be able to maintain peace must be created no matter what the cost to national sovereignty. Yet even before such an organization can become a reality, moral conditions must prevail which would provide a secure foundation upon which it may rest. Without such morality it is quite within the bounds of possibility that if the desire for war again were to swell human passion to a raging flood, no international organization whatsoever would be able to check it from bursting its banks and inundating the world.

So that, properly understood, the solution to the problems created by the last war and the discovery of the weapon that terminated it, is not to be found merely in the creation of a new international agency or a plan for one, unless it is complemented by the systematic inculcation throughout the world of the attitudes that would make the plan successful. The most immediately important goal for which we must strive is the elimination of the rapacious, competitive individualism, bequeathed to us from the last century, when the need for complete cooperation between peoples and nations was not as overwhelmingly imperative as it is now. To the list of the four freedoms, must be added a fifth on which the realization of the other four depends —freedom from hatred. Not only must people be protected against hatred, against those who live solely to discharge their animosity against their fellow men by obtaining unrestricted power over them, but the great majority of men must be freed from the influence of hatred within themselves. Thus alone, can they live equitably with their fellows and remain impervious to the magnetic force of hatred directed towards them by would-be dictators and tyrants.

But can this be accomplished? Can man be reeducated to think of his neighbor not as a competitor but as a collaborator in a common task? More difficult still, can he be brought to the realization of how much he has in common with strangers, with human beings of a different color, creed, nation, language and way of life? Can he learn that not only his well-being, but his self-preservation cannot be insured by himself alone but require the active good-will of all?

Still with us, the doctrines of the nineteenth century cast a shadow upon our hopes. Then it was held that evolution was a pitiless struggle for survival and that man in modern society was subject to the same laws as the beasts in the jungle. Man must either devour or be devoured, it was asserted, and those who did not survive had no right to protection for they were obviously unfit weaklings who would only hold back the progress of society. Untrammeled liberty and competition would produce the best of possible societies, the greatest productivity and inventiveness, and the maximum of prosperity.

But modern science has corrected and refuted nearly all of these beliefs. It has been shown that the most fit do not achieve the greatest rewards because modern conditions supply artificial advantages to many who thereby achieve success despite their lack of fitness, while many of the most fit go down to defeat.

When men have leagued to establish power through hatred, to destroy those weaker than themselves, these men have invariably become the victims of their own creed; some immediately, but all sooner or later. Those who in America seek to repeat the bloody drama of Nazism, have short memories or they would all be stopped in their tracks by this paralyzing thought: that even if success attends them, the law of tyranny dictates that someone must be the Hitler and another must be the Roehm, who along with thousands of his followers, was destroyed in a blood purge that invariably succeeds an undemocratic conquest of power. Moreover, power rooted in hatred must by its very nature turn against itself, as nations joined to destroy others (following the very principles they have established) sooner or later attack each other. We learn then that men can only be leagued together by mutual needs and a mutual plan for satisfying them rather than by force. For union through force is at best temporary as it sets up a reaction by force which must in time cause it to break asunder.

But perhaps the greatest evil which we have inherited from the fusion of industrialism and the creed of individualism that took place in the last century is the habit of thinking of other men as means to an end, rather than living human beings each one of whom counts as an individual, with a dignity and purpose of his own. In dehumanizing men, in treating them as pawns to be moved about according to the ambitions or theories of selfish or indifferent men, we have created the conditions that allow a Hitler to offer "reasons" and "theories" in justification of the slaughter of the Jews, the extermination of the Poles, the rearranging of the lives of millions of Europeans.

Nearly all of modern society tolerates milder forms of the same disease of dehumanization. When we think of the suffering Greeks or Chinese or the plight of the Jews, we do not think of them in the same terms as we would of our friends and neighbors, but as columns of figures to be added and subtracted, bricks to be arranged when the architect has finished his blueprint of what is to be done with and for them. Thus, we allow ourselves to settle human problems at our leisure, by endless committees, consultations, negotiations, without realizing that each moment that passes takes with it a freight of human agony, misery and death for which no future remedy can compensate.

As a consequence, what is mostly urgently required today is the world-wide resurgence of the spirit of humanism, the careful nurture of the springs of human sympathy. Nothing is more conclusive proof that modern man can adjust to his dilemma than the fact that his most imperative need of the moment is the oldest of human ideals. It is the same way of life, which has been advocated, among others, by Socrates, by the prophets of the Old Testament, by Jesus Christ and his Apostles, by Spinoza, Immanuel Kant, Thomas Jefferson and every great thinker who has devoted himself to the improvement of mankind. It is to be found in the Golden Rule and in what Immanuel Kant asserted to be the foundation of all morality, the demand that every man should be treated as an end in himself rather than a means. This ideal has become a positive necessity for mankind, for we can no longer afford to treat the problems of humanity as though they were abstract puzzles, for they will only be solved when we have learned to regard all men with sympathy and understanding, when we understand that our very life as well as our happiness is intimately bound up with the life and happiness of the other inhabitants of the globe.

Thus, men who argue with callous indifference, that "a floating pool of unemployed is necessary to the health of industry" or make anti-semitic remarks and uphold social and economic discrimination against minorities are not merely committing transgressions against morality but forging the instruments of our destruction.

America can make a great contribution towards avoiding that catastrophe both by its cooperation with other nations and by the example it sets. For, America, with its forty-eight states, with its diversity of peoples, religions, opinions and interests, is a mirror of the world. All the problems which confront the world as a whole exist here in miniature as well as the means by which they can be solved. We have the wealth and the heritage of democracy that are the primary requisites for bringing society into a state of prosperous, secure equilibrium.

Can we keep all the rich diversity of our national life within the unity first established when 13 states agreed to live under one constitution? Can we continue to live as the United States of America, one people composed of many, with North, South, East and West, with Protestant, Catholic, Negro, Jew, Pole, Greek, Swede, Chinese, Japanese, Armenian, with worker and owner, Democrat, and Republican, conservative and liberal, each allowed to retain his individual beliefs, creeds and habits to the degree that they comport with our democratic system? The world waits breathlessly for an answer for it knows that our contribution to world unity as well as the example we give it are both of paramount importance. If we succeed the world will approach its tasks with a new heart, knowing that a great and powerful nation has been able, within its own borders, to eliminate the factors which menace it as a whole. If we fail?—but we must not, indeed, dare not fail.

THE LONG WAR COMES TO AN END

A jubilant world looks toward the new day and the fulfillment of the promises of their leaders.

London

Moscow

Paris

Announcements of German surrender send New Yorkers into tumultuous demonstrations in the streets.

On V-J day, New York's Chinatown rejoiced wildly at the news that the oppressed homeland was free.

News of Germany's complete and unconditional surrender acts like a magic hand on a master switch as blacked-out city after city on both sides of the Atlantic, burst into light.

At historic Pearl Harbor, on the same sky from which a rain of Japanese bombs fell, opening the war, brilliant flares from a victorious armada appropriately write its conclusion.

Servicemen clutch newspaper extras and leap for the nearest phone. The prospect of returning to their homes and resuming normal civilian pursuits acts on them with irresistible force.

Grim American infantry in a perilous landing operation.

THE PRICE OF VICTORY

THE FIRST spontaneous outburst of joy at the news of the great Allied victory soon yielded to the more sober mood induced by reflection and memory. Never had civilization come closer to annihilation than in the scientifically produced holocaust of the second world war. Like a dreadful portent of the future, the atomic bomb appeared near the end to indicate the unimaginable magnitudes of destruction still possible to men. And if this alone were not enough to warn the world of the danger of a repetition, there was the bitter knowledge of all that could never be repaired, the shattered cities, the ruined bodies and minds of soldiers and civilians who had encountered the inhuman shock of modern warfare and the memory of all the loved ones who could never be replaced. In temporary union, the world now faced a common threat and bowed under a single burden of grief. The staggering loss of blood and treasure had brought the nations together like a family in distress. Adversity and suffering had achieved a unity, a brotherhood of feeling, which, could it have been obtained in time of peace, might well have warded off the greatest tragedy mankind has thus far endured.

The heroic comradeship of war: Marines transport wounded buddies from Tarawa.

VICTORY CANNOT RESTORE CONQUEST DOES NOT HEAL

At Crile General Hospital in Cleveland, while throngs outside stage noisy celebrations, wounded veterans from the European theatre observe V-E day in solemn prayer. In army hospitals throughout the world men who had been in the thick of battle prayed on this day for their fallen comrades, for those still fighting and that future generations might be spared the horrors they endured.

Without distinction of creed or class, the dead rest in cemeteries throughout the world.

HUMANITY CANNOT AFFORD THIS AGAIN

The heart of Berlin, the city that Germans envisioned as the gleaming capital of the future world of the New Order, looking more like a heap of ancient ruins after the repeated visits of the mighty air armadas of the Allies.

In war-scarred France shortly after the Germans had been driven out by the Allies, the residents of a small town return to salvage what they can from the wreckage of what had once been prosperous homes.

WORLD WAR II has multiplied horror on such a gigantic scale, that the magnitude of the statistics of the calamity is such that one cannot glimpse the actuality through the neat columns of figures.

In all Europe, there was not a single soul who did not feel some vibration of the great explosions and concussions which shook the continent. Nor are these effects at an end, since like some radioactive deposit, the damage of war releases forces which linger in the atmosphere of the continent, penetrating and affecting its inhabitants in incalculable ways.

How can one estimate, or conceive the effects of the vast mass movements of uprooted populations on those who endured or witnessed them? Who can paint the canvas of roads clogged with starved, ailing, wretched refugees without a destination, as the normal machinery of aid broke down, leaving the victims in utter helplessness? Who can tell how long it will take all the agencies of civilization working at top speed to reunite families, clear up the debris, reconstruct the shattered cities of Europe, and rehabilitate the shattered people to a point where even a semblance of normalcy obtains?

The human misery, the tears and suffering of the refugees have no place in the frigid figures assembled by the proponents of population transfers. It is simple enough to decree coolly that "any transfers that take place should be effected in an orderly and humane manner." Meanwhile, no one can even assess the number, let alone the condition, of the millions of men, women and children wandering over the roads of Europe in the winter of 1945-46, disposessed from the German areas ceded to Poland, Hungary and Czechoslovakia. Yet these, in turn are only a small percentage of those uprooted, and driven about Europe under the remorseless lash of Hitler, during the years when Nazi brutality dominated the continent.

At times, the movements of these masses of humanity, seem to resemble nothing less than the great geologic convulsions of a former era, receding and advancing slowly like some monstrous glacier. No less than 21,000,000 people, it must be remembered, and this is a conservative estimate, have been displaced and made homeless by the second World War.

Attending the train of the homeless have been the customary spectral post-war figures of hunger, disease and malnutrition, but this time on a scale to dwarf every similar phenomenon since the Black Death of 1348. While the physical and material damage wrought by the war can in some measure be estimated and repaired, it is almost impossible to fathom or describe accurately the psychologic and moral devastation which has set man back decades on the road to his full estate. The children of Europe, weakened by malnutrition and lack of medical care, surrounded on every side by violence and lawlessness, without religious or spiritual guidance, roamed the cities and fields of Europe in desparation, a prey to every temptation. The cynical propaganda and brutal methods of the Nazis, combined with the fearful impact of war, have dislodged morality and respect for law and order itself from their normal place in the minds and hearts of many. The resultant acceleration and anarchy in Europe must be viewed with severe trepidation by all those who look for the rehabilitation and improvement of a humanity that has conquered the most powerful forces of nature but has thus far failed to control its own blind and irrational urges.

Released from Japanese camps, prisoners swell the vast total of Chinese people made homeless by war.

Expelled from the Russian zone of occupation, 600,000 Germans trudge along the roads.

HUNGER MENACES EUROPE

WHILE MORE than 100 million people in Europe suffer untold pangs of hunger during this year, Americans will be consuming more than ever before. History teaches us that widespread hunger is a direct threat to peace: that famine and starvation are the most powerful and frequent causes of revolution and violence. "Without food, there can be no peace", General Eisenhower has emphatically warned the Allies, and all informed spokesmen have hastened to agree with him.

It is not hard to forsee the cost to ourselves of restoring order if Europe and the Orient should again fall into anarchy. It has become a truism that we live in a world which is economically interdependent. The effect on our economy of a world in chronic despair and disorder would be calamitous. As Alvin Johnson recently wrote: "UNRRA can solve the problem but only on one condition: that we supply them with money. How much money? If it were five billion beyond the present appropriation, what of it? Did we not consider victory cheap at 300 billion?"

The clutching hands of eager French civilians are outstretched to receive food being distributed by their own soldiers who landed with Allied assault forces.

Cartons of soap, readied for shipment to ailing Europe, part of Canada's 60,000,000 pound UNRRA quota.

One of the millions of hungry children of Europe who require our unstinting aid.

Suffering from the ravages of malnutrition, babies such as this receive special treatment in a large UNRRA camp in Jugoslavia providing for 22,000 people.

A woman from the "hunger provinces" of Holland.

Formerly German slave laborers, Dutch women feed their babies at a displacement camp in Belgium.

German women in a frantic scramble to salvage the odds and ends left behind by departing American troops.

Ragged Czech children, obviously in need of care and guidance, wander forlornly about the fields.

Posters in Italy tell people that UNRRA will feed nursing mothers and children like this little Roman girl.

THE STORY AND SIGNIFICANCE OF UNRRA

NO ONE with a sense of human dignity can fail to be moved by the story of the origin and activity of UNRRA. In the midst of a desperate war, it was possible for 44 nations to join together in constructing the most magnificent organization in history for the rescue and rehabilitation of war victims. The tasks of this organization may truly be characterized as stupendous. The sheltering and restoration of 21,000,000 uprooted Europeans; emergency food relief to vast numbers in Europe and the far East; the organization of preventive hygiene and medical service are but some of its activities.

It is this humanitarian organization that is permitted to struggle along under a paralyzing regimen of too little and too late. If UNRRA should disintegrate or even decline under the blows of its enemies, it would cast all the prospects of world peace and cooperation under a shadow. Indeed, it may be said that continued existence and enlargement of UNRRA is the touchstone of international harmony. For if the nations of the world cannot cooperate on the obvious and fundamental human problems which UNRRA handles, what chance is there of successful cooperation on more urgent international problems?

Barefoot, wretched children and mothers of Greece, a country desperately in need of all forms of UNRRA aid. What Greece endured in its simultaneous fight against the Nazis and hunger, may be gauged by the fact that it was estimated, at one time, that 75% of its children had contracted tuberculosis.

THE TRAGEDY OF THE JEWS

Amin-el Husseini, the ex-Mufti, Hitler's Moslem Quisling, responsible with his German masters for the massacre of six millions of Europe's Jews.

The hard-faced commandant of the Landsberg concentration camp stands amid some of the prisoners who were burned or shot as the American army approached.

Rabbi Stephen Wise voices demands of millions that Jews be allowed to immigrate to Palestine.

This was the scene at the Belsen camp of horrors as it was found by shocked soldiers of the second army. There were sixty thousand people in every stage of agony, without food or water. It was impossible to estimate the number of the dead.

MORE THAN 5,000,000 Jews have been murdered by the Nazis and hundreds of thousands left hopelessly shattered, physically and mentally. What shall be the fate of the survivors? Jews, returning to their native lands, have found it impossible to take up the threads of their normal life. In all of impoverished Europe, poisoned by years of Nazi propaganda, anti-semitic outbreaks occur. The Jews have no guarantee against a repetition of their indescribable ordeal during the reign of Nazism. In general, there seems to be only one real solution for them, a nation of their own, in Palestine. Promised to them by the Balfour Declaration, the Jews have a historic claim to this land and there can be little doubt that the Arab people would readily have consented to the occupation of this tiny fraction of their enormous territories if special interests had not stirred agitation among them. The vast majority of Americans and Englishmen are undoubtedly in favor of unrestricted entrance of Jews into Palestine and the conscience of the world demands it. The remnants of European Jewry suffer and die as Conferences and Committees follow each other in endless succession. The fate of these unfortunate people, whose sufferings in the war were unparalleled, must not be allowed to depend any longer on the vicissitudes of power politics. Free immigration into Palestine must be granted immediately if the Jewish people are to have a chance for a constructive existence after their years of torment.

A bitter day for Prussian militarism. The German delegation prepares to sign the unconditional surrender documents.

Liberated Europeans dealt swift justice to the war criminals among them. An Hungarian Nazi is publicly hanged in Budapest.

Poetic justice is served as Yamashita surrenders his army to Generals Percival of Singapore and Wainright of Bataan.

AXIS LEADERS, SOWERS OF HATRED AND BIGOTRY, ENCOUNTER JUSTICE

NEVER BEFORE in history has so great a toll of life and wealth been exacted from the world by a group of men so inconsequential in character, depraved in spirit, and utterly lacking in any virtue, as the mean and cowardly band of Axis leaders. The vanquished leaders of other wars have frequently moved mankind to pity and even extorted from their enemies involuntary tributes to their valor and prowess. One may compare the courageous conduct of Napoleon, in grand isolation on Elba, with the wretched suicides of Hitler and Himmler, Hess' ignoble attempt to feign insanity, and the sniveling and futile recantation of other Nazi leaders. As U. S. Prosecutor, Robert H. Jackson said in his opening speech at the Nuremberg trials: "In the prisoner's dock sit 20-odd broken men . . . It is hard now to perceive in these miserable men as captives, the power by which as Nazi leaders they once dominated much of the world and terrified most of it."

Yet these individuals, of such stunted moral stature, so utterly deficient in the qualities mankind most esteems, have stirred and fanned flames of evil and hatred in the world, which will require the unremitting efforts of generations of men of good will to stamp out completely. These men, "living symbols of hatred, terrorism and violence and of the arrogance and cruelty of power," by exploiting the mutual suspicions of nations and people, by employing the resources of modern science and technology were almost able to achieve their goal of world domination. But when their excesses could no longer be brooked, the Axis criminals were crushed by the outraged and powerful people of free nations. For the first time in history, men were placed on trial before an international tribunal, for crimes against the peace of the world.

Rather than face Allied justice this Volksturm general committed suicide, a torn picture of his Fuehrer by his side.

The mills of justice grind slowly. Without the pomp they loved, Nazi chieftains are charged with crimes against humanity, at Nuremberg.

AMERICA IN THE WAKE OF WAR

IF WE have learned nothing else from this war one thing has been made abundantly evident; that no country can escape the dislocation and confusion which so gigantic an upheaval inevitably leaves behind. Victor and vanquished, neutral and belligerent find themselves facing many problems in common, problems resulting from the strain placed on the entire social and economic structure of the world by the crushing demands of war. Thus, shortly after V-J day, America, physically remote from the fighting fronts, unscarred by air raids and shell fire, with its productive capacity at its highest level in history, found itself taxed to the utmost to solve many of the same crucial problems as those that faced shattered, bleeding Europe.

American homes were not destroyed by bombs and no merciless dictator shifted millions of Americans about at his whim, yet, at the end of the war, as a result of the slackening of construction, the migrations of hundreds of thousands of workers, and the return of discharged veterans, America found itself, like England and France, facing an immense housing shortage. Inflation, the inevitable aftermath of war, menaced all of America as an abundance of money and a scarcity of commodities due to the difficulties of reconversion, caused prices to skyrocket. Nevertheless, Americans continued to spend their wartime earnings at an unprecedented rate as rationing ceased. Government estimates showed that the cost of living had risen 33% since 1941. Congressional debate on measures to check what looked like runaway inflation became tinged with acrimony as producing groups advocated the removal of price ceilings to encourage production while consumers clamored for their retention.

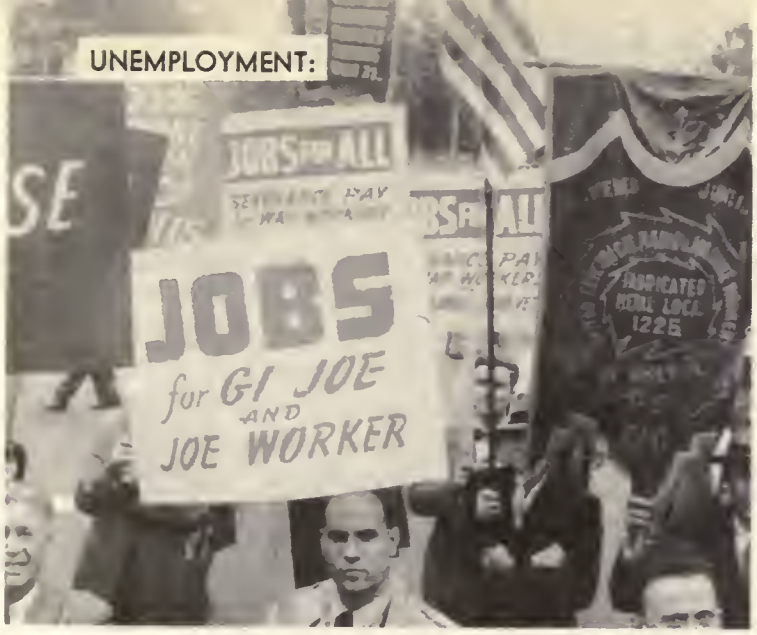
With business slow to commence full-scale production, labor was confronted with a tremendous drop in real wages due to the rise in prices and the prospect of wide-scale unemployment. A deadlock was inevitable as labor pressed its demands for wage increases and security of employment. The end of 1945 and the beginning of 1946 saw strikes of a magnitude that threatened to halt reconversion indefinitely till the conflict between labor and management was resolved. Friction between classes was as serious here as it was abroad despite the fact that conditions in America were perfect for a period of abundant production and national prosperity.

As millions of Americans went into the armed services and both mothers and fathers found themselves working long hours in defense factories, great numbers of American boys and girls were subject to serious neglect and insidious temptations. Teen age youths were made reckless by more money and independence than they had even known. Discipline at school and home was difficult to maintain and juvenile delinquency became an ever-increasing problem.

The atmosphere of wartime violence seemed contagious to all ages and sexes as crime statistics rose and lawlessness became more common everywhere. Friction between races and groups increased instead of waning as a result of war nervousness and irritation at overcrowding and shortages. As in Europe, the flames of hatred, sparked by groups of bigots and reactionaries, feeding on the conflicts and emotions of overwrought human beings, continued to lick at the pillars of democracy.

Thus in a post-war America that had strained every nerve and sinew to stamp out fascism abroad, subversive activity continued, a challenge to all right-thinking men. But such activity was the symptom rather than the disease itself. True, the propaganda of bigotry and the spread of hatred, had to be combatted on its own ground, by education, by the concerted effort to foster a spirit of mutual good-will and forbearance between races, classes and groups, by putting all the forces at the disposal of democracy and morality to work in earnest. But it should be remembered that hatred and prejudice were rooted in the frustrations and insecurity of men and women. No campaign of education could be wholly effective that did not attack the evil at its source by bringing to every member of society the fruits of our great technical and scientific advances, by providing an abundant and productive life for all.

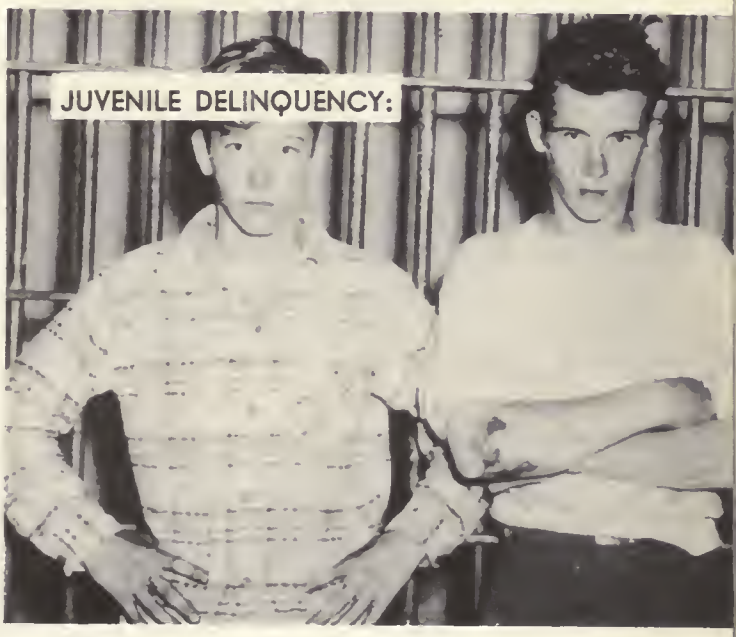
The mastheads of hatred and bigotry.



"Jobs for all", a CIO demonstration in Washington.

Frantic crowds jam store for bars of golden butter.

Death in the afternoon—crime on the rise in America.



Two members of a gang that took part in 44 robberies.

In the shadow of the slums—a challenge to democracy.

Clash takes place at picketed movie studio.

JUVENILE DELINQUENCY

NO PROBLEM that confronts America, touches deeper feelings than the problem of juvenile delinquency. No one can be so calloused as not to feel some stirrings of guilt at the fact that children are not provided with all the essentials that might prevent the development of wayward tendencies. Yet we know that such tendencies are not only the result of the lack of proper educational and recreational facilities, but have deeper causes as well.

Trained investigators have discovered that the increase in delinquency is not an isolated phenomenon. Like other social ills, it is connected with unsettled postwar conditions and conflicts. The splits and antagonisms in Amer-

A seventeen-year old Pittsburgh youth is led to jail by deputy sheriffs after he was sentenced to life imprisonment for the slaying of a young girl. It was without a flicker of emotion that he received the news that he had escaped a possible death sentence.

In Illinois, a 13 year old youth commences a fifty year sentence for beating a 78 year old woman to death.

In Renton, Wash. girls and a sailor are rounded up after exposure of immorality among youth in a housing project.

ican life have worked down into the very unit of society, the family. Parents, fatigued by war or made selfish by economic temptations, have tended to ignore their children, failing to provide the emotional stability and spiritual guidance they need so badly. Authorities on juvenile problems have pointed out that where children have transgressed, the parents usually deserve the punishment. To heal the raging epidemic of juvenile crime and laxity, the social, economic and moral relations of children must be ordered in such a manner that they will not suffer from the feelings of emotional insecurity and social inferiority that drive them to their worst deeds.

Well planned and cheerful clubrooms such as this, keep young men and women from seeking out unwholesome places.

The "Boys Club" is a means of correcting unhealthy tendencies. Here boys and girls find all kinds of activities.

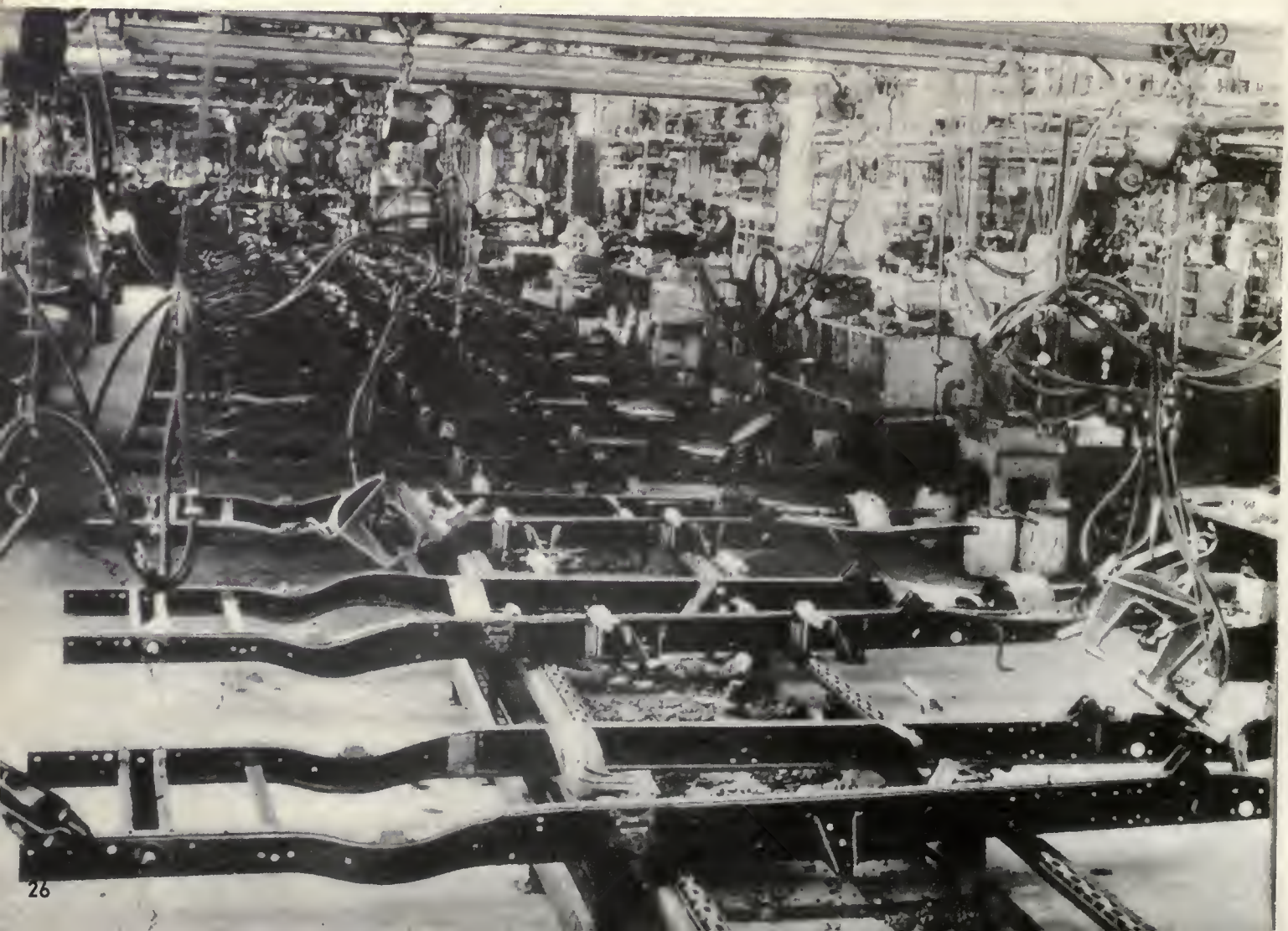
FULL EMPLOYMENT

Reconversion: At the Briggs Clarifier Company, dismissed workers are notified of the termination of war contracts.

ALL PLANS for alleviating man's economic hardships have been subjected to bitter attacks. Many schemes that were once denounced as utopian and far-fetched have now become common practice. The proposals of Henry Wallace for a fuller life for the common man through more jobs and greater productivity have elicited the usual jeers from the uninformed, the prejudiced and the cynical. Few of the critics who have railed against Wallace's plans for sixty million jobs and a two hundred billion dollar gross national income have taken the trouble to understand it.

Against the charge that his program is economically impractical and unsound, Wallace has been defended by no less an authority than Alvin Hansen, Professor of Political Economy at Harvard: "Sixty million jobs, a two-hundred billion gross national product, being round numbers, make convenient slogans. But it happens that these round numbers are thoroughly defensible and indeed represent the consensus of competent statistical opinion."

Strike-bound Detroit—idle men and a nation without cars.



PICKETS OR PRODUCTION?

Workers in Douglas Aircraft Company build American air power. In war, the American war workers loyally abided by the no-strike pledge.

STRIKES

AMERICAN prosperity has always been based on high pay, high production and low prices. Industry has always been able to keep lowering prices as it raised wages because increasing efficiency has reduced production costs. It is the contention of labor that this progress need not come to an end. At the end of the war, labor leaders claimed, the take-home pay of the workers had fallen while prices had gone up to such an extent that their standard of living had decreased alarmingly.

At Detroit, Mich. workers turn out vacuum cleaners, the first to come off production lines in three years. Reconversion marks a period for the adjustments labor requires in wages and hours.

UNION DEMANDS for higher wages without higher prices were denounced by management as unsound because they would not allow industry a fair return on its investment. The failure of Congress to pass a full employment bill increased labor's anxiety. Friction between labor and management grew, culminating in a wave of strikes. These strikes were often sharply aggressive, not only because of genuine differences between the parties, but out of mutual fear and insecurity.

A boost in pay makes this steel worker rejoice. The 500,000 men who make steel share their feelings of optimism and happiness—feelings calculated to benefit production and society as a whole.

THE LABOR PROBLEM: AN APPEAL TO REASON

The individuals and groups who have stood out against labor's demands may be divided into two classes; the selfish minority whose aims are manifest, and those citizens, who wish to achieve harmony and eliminate disorder at any cost. The latter group are prey to misconceptions which the former exploit. Harmony and peace, they often believe, exist when there is no overt sign of disorder and can be achieved through the suppression of grievances by a firm hand. Forgotten is the devastating truth that a harmony of this order is merely on the surface. Beneath this surface of smoothness and placidity runs a troubled undercurrent that is bound to swell and overflow the banks.

A realistic solution of labor problems hinges not on the suppression of grievances, not on the hasty adoption of measures of threat and repression, on any waving of the big stick but on the analysis and correction of basic discontents inherent in labor disputes. It is a matter of urgency that we examine what is at bottom the causes of labor difficulties, and we arrive at a program, at once comprehensive and just, which will attack the problems at their source.

In a speech to the Senate, marked by excellent reasoning and clarity, Senator James Murray attempted to stem the tide of aggression against labor and gave fruitful suggestions which we should do well to heed. There are seven causes, he found, which provided the basis for current labor disputes:

1. The rapid increase in the cost of living.
2. The growth of monopoly and concentration of business in the hands of a narrow group of industrialists and financiers.
3. The present system of taxation which falls too heavily upon the shoulders of those least able to pay.
4. The lack of a national system of health insurance.
5. Bad housing.
6. The failure to extend social security laws.
7. The drive for anti-labor legislation.

These fundamental causes for labor unrest should prove self-explanatory. It should be apparent that insecurity and fear are the twin spectres that haunt labor and must be combatted by the united actions of government and public alike. The road is open for a society based not on "boom and bust," but on an expanding economy of full employment and full production with an enlargement and development of human rights.

Administration leaders representatives of management and labor are grouped together in symbolic unity at the President's labor-management conference of Nov. 5, 1945.

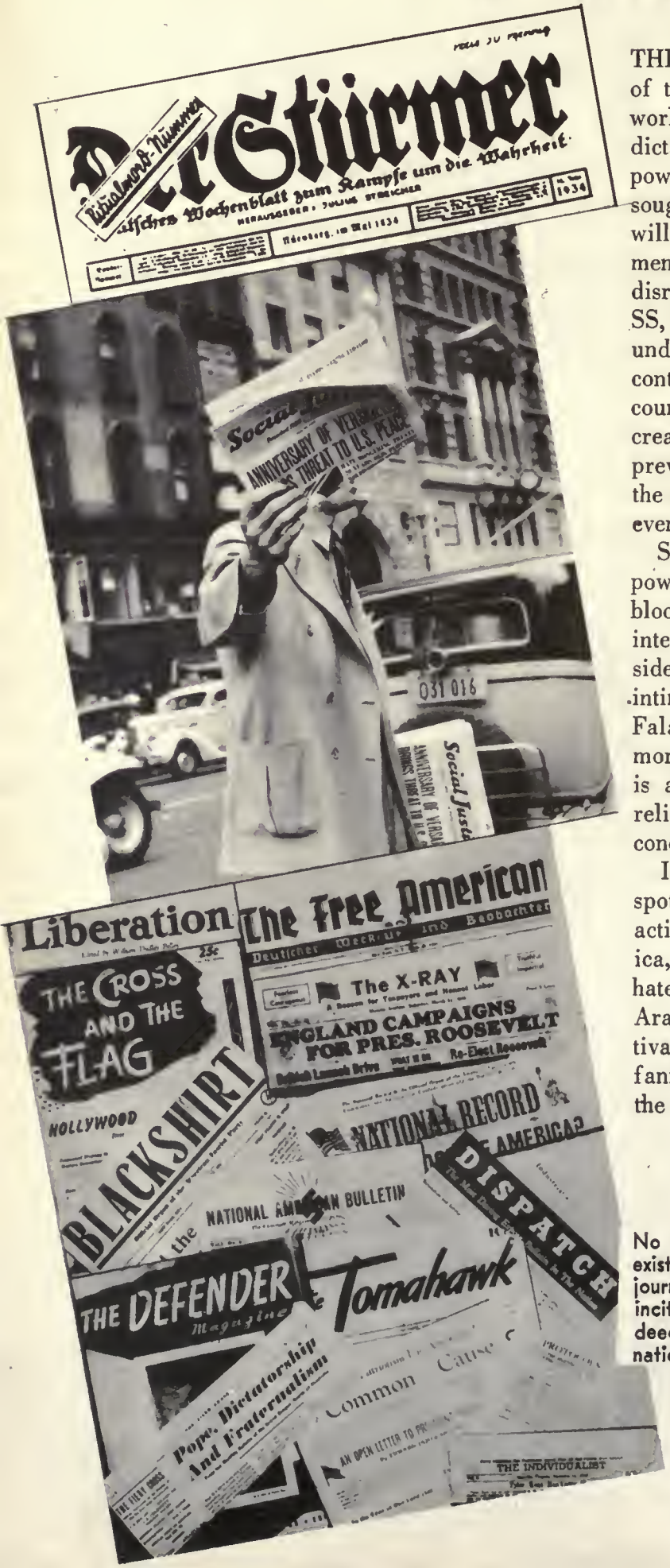
LABOR MEETS IN WORLD CONGRESS
ALIA · BELGIQUE · BRITISH GUIANA · BULGARIA · CANADA · CESKOSLOVENSKO
CYPRUS · DANMARK · EIRE · SUOMEN · FRANCE · GAMBIA · GOLD COAST · ISLAND
ARORSZAG · INDIA · ITALIA · JAMAICA · LUXEMBOURG · NEDERLAND · NEW ZEALAND
OUNDLAND · NIGERIA · NORTHERN RHODESIA · NORGE · PALESTINE · ROMANIA
A LEONE · SOUTH AFRICA · SVERIGE · SUISSE · CCCP · UNITED KINGDOM
D STATES · JUGOSLAVIJE · INTERNATIONAL BODIES · BOLIVIA · BRAZIL · CHILE
MBIA · COSTA RICA · CUBA · REPUBLICA DOMINICANA · ECUADOR
ALVADOR · MEXICO · NICARAGUA · EGYPTE · CEYLON · CONGO BELGE
URUGUAY · PANAMA · ALBANIE · SURINAM · TRINIDAD

AMERICAN LABOR organizations have always evinced a keen consciousness of their relation to international affairs. Their leaders have been prominent among those Americans who have regarded international understanding and cooperation as necessary to social progress and have therefore advocated American participation in world affairs. Under Samuel Gompers, the A.F. of L. took a major part of the development and activity of the International Federation of Trade Unions. The emergence of fascism, internal dissension and the outbreak of the war, caused a virtual paralysis of international trade union activity.

However, this state of affairs was rectified when on September 25, 1945, delegates representing more than 66 million workers assembled in Paris to effectuate the organization of the World Federation of Trade Unions. The minds of the delegates who attended this conference were filled with the advance of the UN. The WFTU Charter of Human Rights echoed the UN charter in its insistence on freedom and security for the individual. Its members felt that their chief task was to aid the work of the UN, since the fate of international trade unionism was intimately linked to the success of international cooperation as a whole.

THE WAR OF NATIONS ENDS

BUT THE WAR OF DOCTRINES CONTINUES



THE SUCCESS of the Nazis altered the picture of the struggle for power in every country in the world. Wherever upstarts fancied themselves as dictators, wherever men, through avarice, lust for power, blind megalomania or warped fanaticism, sought to subject their countrymen to their despotic wills, they followed the precepts of their German mentors. Special Nazi agents, trained to organize disruption by the intelligence division of Himmler's SS, the directing organization of the international underground, sped to the four corners of the earth, contacting subversive groups and leaders in every country, training them, aiding them and often creating dissident fascist nuclei where none had previously existed. Careful plans were laid for the perpetuation of these cancerous cells in the event of a German defeat.

Spain, where dictator Franco was hoisted to power by Hitler's and Mussolini's legions on the bloody ruins of the Republic, still serves as an international depot for fascism. Reports from inside the last stronghold of the Axis, reveal the intimacy of high-ranking Nazi refugees with Falangist officials. Furthermore, the presence of more than 6,000 German scientists and technicians is a matter of grave concern, particularly since reliable sources report that their research is chiefly concerned with atomic energy.

If Spain stands out as the most obvious plague-spot in the post-war world, reports still arrive of activities in other foci of infection; in Latin America, where the Nazis had left seeds of discord and hate to sprout; in the Middle East, where Pan-Arabic nationalism has been fomented and activated; in the Far East; where the Japanese have fanned the flames of fanatic nationalism among the teeming millions.

No grimmer reminder of the foulness that was Nazism exists than Dr. Julius Streicher's reeking, envenomed journal of hate, "Der Stuermer", which inflamed and incited the German people to commit the loathsome deeds that made their country a pariah among civilized nations.

Falangist youth, drilled from boyhood, stand in their uniforms, typical products of fascist education.

Mexican Sinarquistas constitute a small but troublesome Fascist group among our Latin-American neighbors.

PROFESSIONALS OF HATRED

Mrs. "Liz" Dilling, shrill veteran leader of "mother" groups and a defendant in the 1945 sedition trials.

Joe McWilliams, former gadget huckster street corner vendor of anti-semitism, now peddling a plan for veterans.

WHILE THE war was going on our native fascists and nazis continued to do much to help their floundering spiritual leader in Germany. As soon as the war ended, they were back at their old stands, openly attacking the government and system that allowed them the privilege of expressing themselves, in a more brazen, cynical and sinister manner than ever before. The seed that Dr. Goebbels had taken such pains to sow had sprouted into a weed so rank, vicious and rapidly growing that it threatened to choke the atmosphere of tolerance, harmony and understanding that is so vital to the health of democracy.

Evidence has accumulated to indicate that a well-organized and shrewdly directed movement is under way to unite the crackpot racketeers and fascist demagogues who have been operating independently into a nation-wide drive capable of making the kind of grab for political power which preceded the collapse of the German Republic and ushered in the Second World War. Leaders of this far-flung "Nationalist" network includes such figures as the brass-lunged showman and rabble-rouser Gerald L. K. Smith, who was earlier conspicious in William Dudley Pelley's Silver Shirters and Huey Long's "Share the Wealth Movement". In the same corner are also such agitators as ex-Senator Robert Reynolds, the New York pamphleteer Joseph P. Kamp, and Frederick Kister, organizer of the self-styled "Christian War Veterans". About thirty of the more extreme of these agitators have been under indictment for sedition since the early days of the war but they have not been punished and most of them are scattering their propaganda poison about our country.

The Ku Klux Klan again threatens to become a dangerous and violent spearhead of the evil forces. Many of the isolationist leaders of the pre-war "America First" organizations, and of a multitude of German groups once more-or-less connected with the Nazi Bund are seizing every opportunity to ensnare an unwary public.

An especially vigorous and highly financed campaign of strongly anti-Semitic type is currently being directed by pro-Arab and anti- refugee groups.

In general, the "Nationalist" are anti-Catholic, anti-Jewish, anti-Negro and anti-Labor. They are opposed to all international agreements for peace and stability.

PREACHERS OF BIGOTRY

"Peace?" said a high ranking German officer in Paris whose words were recorded by the La France Libre on July 12, 1943. "There will be no peace anywhere in the world after the guns stop firing. The Battle of the fifth columns will take the place of the tanks and armored cars."

William Pelley, former Silver Shirt head and one of our domestic fifth columnists.

Gerald Smith, roaring, sweating spellbinder at different times for nearly every native fascist movement.

Arthur W. Terminiello, suspended priest, who has been a favored speaker at Nationalists rallies, especially in the South.

Side by side with the Stars and Stripes, the swastika hung at a Camp in New Jersey, until the F.B.I. arrested 160 members of the German-American Vocational League.

MADE IN GERMANY

IT WAS Joseph Goebbels, Nazi propaganda chief, who developed the technique of weakening other countries by creating a fifth column of Nazi sympathizers within them. To America, the Nazis sent highly trained agents to collaborate and instruct men who had already shown themselves possessed of the same itch for power and the same cynical desire to take advantage of human frailty as the Nazis themselves. These German agents, and the men who had already developed a following for themselves in organizations of bigotry and prejudice like the Klu Klux Klan, formed grotesque unions, which comic as they were in appearance, and nonsensical in utterance, were not without effect. The Nazis were equally ridiculous when they first made their appearance. The pompous uniforms and parades, the sinister publications, the shouted lie repeated day after day, the remorseless indoctrination of children, were devices which fascists in this country copied from the tactics of the Nazis.

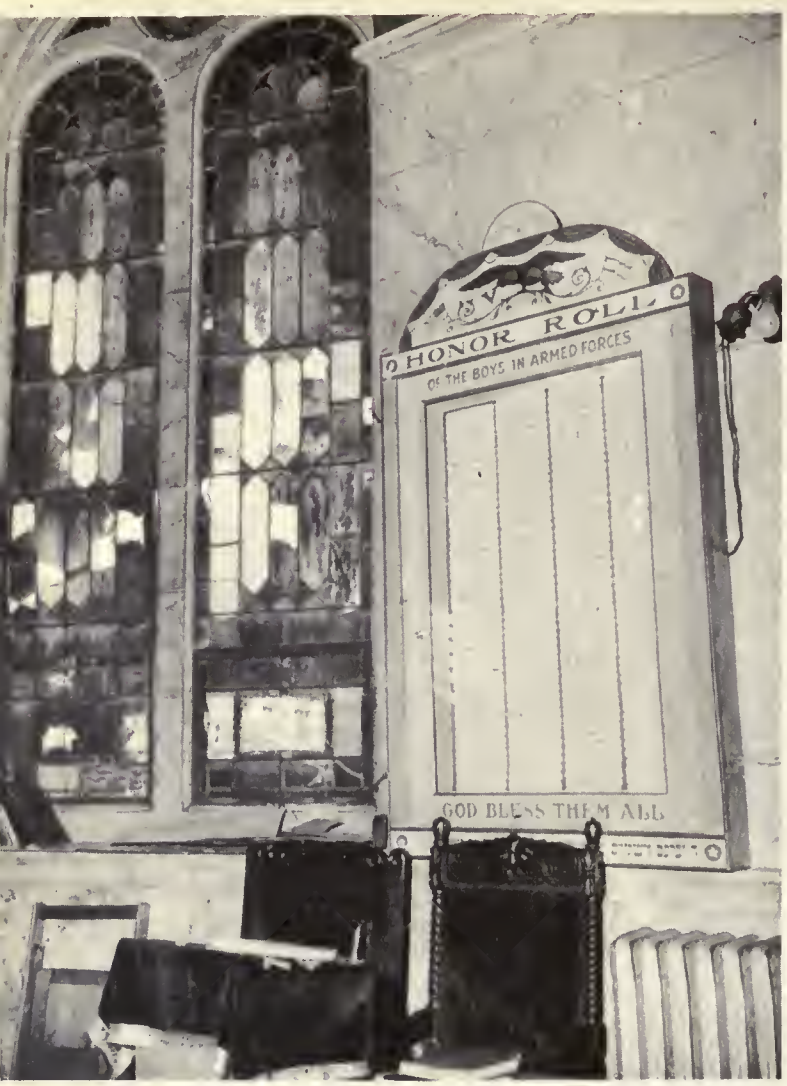
25,000 fascist sympathizers fervidly extend their arms in the Nazi salute during celebration of second annual German day at Camp Siegfried, Yaphank, L. I.

Ku Kluxers who continually assert themselves to be the only real Americans reveal their affinities by staging a joint "Americanism" rally with the German Bund. The creed of hatred knows no boundaries and is never isolationist when it comes to seeking allies. Draping themselves in the American flag, shouting jingoistic slogans, the American fascist has never hesitated to join forces with the worst enemies of his country, when it suited his convenience.

An arsenal of explosive hate propaganda is unearthed in a raid on the Los Angeles bookstore of F. K. Ferenz who was charged with violating anti-subversive laws.

Bomb manufacturing plant found in home of one of the 18 Christian Fronters arrested on charge of conspiracy to overthrow our government.

THE HANDIWORK OF HATRED



While the boys who worshipped here were away defending their country, this Brooklyn synagogue was desecrated by "patriots".

GOEBBELS and the Nazis developed their methods by applying the latest scientific discoveries in psychology and sociology. It is known that groups of frustrated, depressed people, have a need for compensation that make them an easy prey for skilled manipulators of crowd emotions. At first glance, the people who follow demagogues most readily do not seem very dangerous, since they usually include only "the stupid, the disgruntled, the economically insecure and the psychologically unfit". But once the fear of law and social criticism is removed by a speaker who promises them his personal protection, it is precisely such groups who are most easily moved to violence, to taking out their grievances on those weaker than themselves. They stick close together out of desperation and fear and when they are led by hired sluggers form dangerous mobs. Their bruised and bleeding victims, the wrecked shops, churches and synagogues indicate what such mobs are capable of when skillfully controlled by unscrupulous men.

Teachers of hate may enjoy the results of their lessons—the desecration of a Catholic cemetery.

Three young vandals infected by the contagion of hate, ran wild in the Concordia Lutheran Church of Worcester, Mass.

Front view of damage done Morton Funeral Home for colored people, in Columbia, Tenn.

RACE RIOTS DEVELOP AS HATRED SPREADS

Robert Reynolds, Nationalist Party big gun, tastefully decorating his senate office before he "chose" not to run again.

ON SUNDAY, June 29, 1943, while Americans struggled for wartime unity, one of the most serious race riots in history broke out in Detroit. Before this volcanic eruption of feeling had spent itself, twenty-five Negroes and nine white persons were killed, scores seriously injured and much valuable property destroyed. Conditions in Detroit were, and indeed had been for a long time, ripe for such an event. Overcrowded and overworked, full of different racial groups, with no influential agency promoting good will and harmony, Detroit bred and attracted fascist-minded agitators. Propaganda of Smith, Coughlin and their like charged the atmosphere of this city till it needed only the tiniest of sparks to touch off the murderous explosion of hatred and violence that shocked America.

An America First Rally before Pearl Harbor. Speakers assure the crowd that no country will attack America.

Police were unable to control the outbreaks as innumerable incidents made it necessary to call troops.

Two youths who kept their heads and hearts in the midst of these turbulent events aid one of the victims.

Inflamed crowds pound across Detroit's main throughfare in pursuit of a Negro as madness swept the city.

HOW TO SPOT A FASCIST

"THREE WAYS TO SPOT U. S. FASCISTS"

A definition of fascism by the U. S. War Department in a statement issued for the guidance of members of the armed services, on March 24, 1945.

"Fascists in America may differ slightly from fascists in other countries, but there are a number of attitudes and practices that they have in common. Following are three. Every person who has one of them is not necessarily a fascist. But he is in a mental state that lends itself to the acceptance of fascist aims.

"1. Pitting of religious, racial, and economic groups against one another in order to break down national unity is a device of the 'divide and conquer' technique used by Hitler to gain power in Germany and in other countries. With slight variations, to suit local conditions, fascists everywhere have used this Hitler method. In many countries, anti-Semitism (hatred of Jews) is a dominant device of fascism. In the United States, native fascists have often been anti-Catholic, anti-Jew, anti-Negro, anti-Labor, anti-foreign-born. In South America, the native fascists use the same scapegoats except that they substitute anti-Protestantism for anti-Catholicism.

"Interwoven with the 'master race' theory of fascism is a well-planned 'hate campaign' against minority races, religions, and other groups. To suit their particular needs and aims, fascists will use any one of a combination of such groups as a convenient scapegoat.

"2. Fascism cannot tolerate such religious and ethical concepts as the 'brotherhood of man.' Fascists deny the need for international cooperation. These ideas contradict the fascist theory of the 'master race.' The brotherhood of man implies that all people—regardless of color, race, creed, or nationality—have rights. International cooperation, as expressed in the Dumbarton Oaks proposals, runs counter to the fascist program of war and world domination. . . . Right now our native fascists are spreading anti-British, anti-Soviet, anti-French, and anti-United Nations propaganda . . .

"3. It is accurate to call a member of a communist party a 'communist.' For short, he is often called a 'Red.' Indiscriminate pinning of the label 'Red' on people and proposals which one opposes is a common political device. It is a favorite trick of native as well as foreign fascists.

"Many fascists make the spurious claim that the world has but two choices—either fascism or communism, and they label as 'communist' everyone who refuses to support them. By attacking our free enterprise, capitalist democracy, and by denying the effectiveness of our way of life they hope to trap many people."

NAZISM STILL LIVES

by Prof. James H. Sheldon*

THE GERMAN armies have surrendered, and some of their leaders are now being tried—but we cannot say that we have won the war in a final sense, as long as the propagandists and political organizers of Nazism still operate amongst us.

To-day, the forces of hate that used to respond to the leadership of Hitler and Goebbels continue to march. They are the same forces, but they are commanded by new generals, new captains.

Instead of the German-American Bund and the Gestapo, instead of the Silver Shirts and Dr. Goebbels' world-wide propaganda news services, we have to-day the "Nationalists", the misnamed America First Party, the blasphemously named "Christian Front", and a whole black legion of anti-Semitic, anti-Negro and anti-Catholic troublemakers.

Let there be no mistaking it: These groups to-day are part of the same political army that Hitler led, and their impact is no weaker than was Hitler's, a little while before the war. Their methods are the same, and sometimes even their words. Read Flitcraft's "Gentile News"—organ of an attempted post-war anti-Jewish boycott in Chicago—and you find whole pages which might have been written for the old *Deutscher Konsum Verband*, right hand affiliate of Fritz Kuhn's German-American Bund.

As with their Nazi prototypes, these un-American forces conceal themselves behind a facade of "patriotism", "religion", "mother appeal" or "humanity".

Gerald L. K. Smith, the Detroit Fuehrer, early boasted that he would control the veterans, evidently as part of a plan to harangue America into acceptance of some of the very principles that Hitler's armies had been unable to enforce upon us.

To-day there are more than a score of fake "veterans" organizations, operating behind the false front of "patriotism"—all well-financed, synthetic in origin, and set up only for political propaganda purposes—purposes born in the minds of men who hate American democracy, and who unfortunately possess the

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American "Stuermers" vie with each other in emulating their German model. By lies and appeals to sadistic instincts, they could lead America into a period of blood and horror like that through which Germany passed.

money to try to sell their hatreds to our returning soldiers, at the moment when the veterans' mind is psychologically most vulnerable, when he is looking for his first post-war job. Fortunately, some of our really responsible veterans' bodies are now acting to meet this danger.

Another whole network of organizations has recently sprung up, ostensibly to provide "relief" to the "starving and misunderstood" Germans. These are the organizations of the "humanitarian front". Among them is American Relief For Germany, Inc., a nation-wide body said to have well-organized branches in 46 American cities, not infrequently operating under the leadership of people whose friendship to the Nazi cause has been long established, even though also long-concealed. The organization meeting of this "relief" front, in Chicago, disgraced itself by making the roof resound with boos and catcalls when someone mentioned General Eisenhower's name.

In the "mothers" front are such groups as "We, the Mothers", whose inflammatory publication advertises for sale an English version of the spurious "Protocols of the Learned Elders of Zion"—one of Hitler's most ubiquitous propaganda stand-bys.

Good Americans will join pro-democratic bodies, and will make their voices heard in their local political organizations, on the side of freedom and world unity. At the same time, they must be ever on the watch for the new Nazism which masquerades as America First or as "Nationalism" or as Klu Klux Klanism, or which hides behind a camouflage of "patriotism", "humanity", or even "religion".

America needs to be awakened to the menace of this organized campaign of hatred. Four years ago thirty agitators were indicted for sedition, because they were key figures in this campaign. They have since been twice re-indicted, but not once punished. The number of voices raised in outrage at this state of affairs has been few—and the paucity of righteous anger demanding punishment of these malefactors is an index to America's laxness in dealing with the hidden but oftentimes very powerful forces which seek to undermine us.

Shall we squander the priceless heritage of American democracy, shatter the dreams of our greatest spirits, fail to redeem the pledge which the New World held out to all who came here—the pledge of liberty, equality and tolerance? Among us are those who would flout the tradition of America, the men in masks and uniforms, the frenzied orators, the protagonists of discrimination and hate who would poison the very springs of our way of life and inevitably lead America along the same paths down which Hitler and Mussolini led their nations to ruin and disaster . . .

THE PATH OF HATRED LEADS TO DESTRUCTION

History has made it abundantly clear that those countries which resort to the persecution of minorities come to grief. Despite innumerable examples of this law, men blinded by their lust for power have often adopted such practices to achieve their ends. Inflamed and crazed by power and fear many of them have never been able to realize to what they owed their downfall. Defeat has, however, opened the eyes of some to their initial error.

Before he committed suicide while awaiting trial as a war criminal, Dr. Robert Ley, leader of the German Labor front, member of the Nazi party since 1924, the man who smashed the powerful German labor unions overnight, left a remarkable political testament which should stand as a warning to all those who are tempted to repeat the crimes of the Nazis. "Do I have a right to appeal to the German people after its singular catastrophe?" he wrote. "I have been one of the responsible men . . . We have forsaken God and therefore we were forsaken by God. We put our human volition in the place of His godly grace. In anti-Semitism we violated a basic commandment of his creation."

"Anti-Semitism distorted our outlook, and we made grave errors. It is hard to admit mistakes but the whole existence of our people is in question: we Nazis must have the courage to rid ourselves of anti-Semitism. We have to declare to the youth that it was a mistake."

Robert Ley, leader of the German Labor Front.

Once men break the principles that regulate and order society, they set in motion forces greater than they control. Fascists are like men who attempt to burn down some trees in a dry, dense forest. All too soon they find that the winds of hatred fan the flames of violence into a roaring, crackling inferno in which they themselves are trapped. Only when it is too late and they and their followers are either annihilated or left lamenting among the ashes and ruins, do they repent and realize that all their misfortunes were the inevitable results of their original actions. It is not enough to prepare safeguards against a ruinous conflagration. Every spark, every tiny flame that licks at the roots of our national life must be stamped out now, for no one can tell when or how the wind will come that spreads the fire that cannot be controlled.

DEMOCRACY MOVES TO COUNTER-ATTACK

DEMOCRACY MOVES TO COUNTERATTACK

If American fascists were quick to learn the tactics of their European prototypes, there were vigilant American individuals and groups who were equally quick to make the necessary inferences from the failures of democracy abroad. In post-war America, the resurgence of native fascism alarmed and roused to action, the most alert well-informed men who cherished the great American tradition of tolerance and freedom. It was Archibald MacLeish, Assistant Secretary of State, who expressed their belief in these words: "Tolerance and consideration and mutual restraint offer the only means by which free men can live together and still be free."

Los Angeles citizens have been continually on the alert against fascist encroachments. All strata of the population, including movie stars like Edward G. Robinson, religious denominations, civic and labor groups have participated in a series of forceful and effective protests against the insolent license of rabble-rousers.

When it became apparent that the forces of "nationalism," were using the classic fascist strategy of "divide and conquer" in this country, liberal and democratic groups were quick to meet the challenge. Labor unions, religious organizations, educational institutions, the press, developed new methods to meet the fascist onslaught. Propaganda about races was answered by the dissemination of the truth on an unprecedented scale. Pamphlets exposing the nature of fascism, the motives and histories of its American leaders, were published and given wide circulation. Religious and civic groups formed organizations to prevent youth from being influenced by subversive doctrines, impressing on them the need for tolerance and explaining to them the real causes of antagonism in society. Fascist speakers found their rallies surrounded by disciplined demonstrations protesting the abuse of democracy and often they discovered that vigilant citizens had made it utterly impossible for them to hold their incendiary meetings. Finally, the many groups that had struggled to combat fascism independently, the hundreds of inter-faith and interracial groups, the dozens of mayors' and governors' committees created to promote civic harmony, were given an opportunity to draw upon a central bureau that would coordinate and help them plan all their activities; the American Council of Race Relations, with headquarters in Chicago.

In the political arena, the average American registered his feelings by sharply repudiating isolationist candidates who had identified themselves with suspect groups. Moreover numbers of citizens joined minority groups in demanding the passage of legislation forbidding discrimination in industry. New York had the distinction of being the first state in the union to pass an anti-discrimination statute. Similar legislation was under consideration in Massachusetts, New Jersey, Ohio, California, Pennsylvania and Connecticut.

In Bridgeport, Conn., aroused civic organizations demonstrate against slurs leveled at the Negro.

Members of the United Auto Workers in Detroit make it hot for the fascist G. L. K. Smith.

INTERFAITH COOPERATION

Former President Herbert Hoover is greeted by Rabbi Stephen Wise as he arrives at Madison Square Garden at a mass meeting of 22,000 Jews and Christians.

ONE OF THE most sacred of the guarantees Americans have always enjoyed is the freedom to worship as they pleased. The spread of intolerance in the post-war reconstruction period was deeply alarming to religious leaders of all denominations. Realizing that the basic principles of all religions were at stake as well as the spiritual welfare of the American people, the leaders met to widen and intensify inter-faith activities.

Governor Dewey attacks bigotry: "Any weakening of the rights of some is a weakening of the rights of all."

Symbols of both religions are borne aloft at a service conducted by 200 Christian and Jewish ministers in New York.

The National Conference of Christians and Jews sponsors one of the numerous projects for the promotion of tolerance and mutual understanding between different faiths. Vivid posters bring home the vital message to New York citizens of all faiths, and creeds, during a period set aside as "Brotherhood Week".

At 12:55 A.M. on Feb. 3, 1943, the transport Dorchester was torpedoed by a German submarine in the North Atlantic. Having given their life jackets to soldiers who had left theirs below, four army chaplains—a priest, a rabbi and two ministers—went down with the ship. They were last seen standing with locked arms, each uttering his own prayer.

A new method of education for tolerance, good will and mutual understanding in the entire community.

OUT OF Springfield, Massachusetts has come the most far-reaching educational reform of this generation. Known as the Springfield plan, it has already received nationwide publicity and been adopted by a host of other communities faced with a problem similar to the one out of which the plan was born. In 1939, the liberals and forward-looking educational authorities of Springfield discovered that the composition of their pupils had altered until it numbered more of the children of immigrants of every race, color and creed than it did of those of native Yankee stock. At the suggestion of the National Conference of Christians and Jews the heads of the school system then proceeded to do their best to adapt their methods to the new conditions.

In the Springfield schools, children of every race, creed and color are taught together. The Negro, Jewish, Polish, Irish or any other child is induced to write, talk and read about the contributions his group has made to American life. Handsome volumes are composed, illustrated and printed by the children of the Junior High Schools, in which members of every faith and background express themselves. Moreover, the parents receive a similar education in working democracy at forums, round tables and special classes conducted by the school system. To complete their education, pupils receive special training in democratic processes, presiding over and participating in organizations with a voice in community affairs.

Moreover, the school system itself is a model of democracy. The teachers exert a strong influence on all questions of curriculum and program as well as on their own working conditions. The result of this new, democratic approach to education has been a body of teachers and pupils whose morale and efficiency cannot be duplicated. The people of Springfield themselves are happily free of the ugly friction and violence that mar other communities with similar populations composed of diverse religious and racial groups.

2,000 children representing one million New York schoolchildren pledged themselves to activities which will build a better world.

The Atlantic Charter

NEW WORLD IN THE MAKING

The President of the United States of America and the Prime Minister, Mr. Churchill, representing His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom, being met together, deem it right to make known certain common principles in the national policies of their respective countries on which they base their hopes for a better future for the world.

A PLEDGE OF FAITH AND A PROMISE TO MAN

THE WAR that caught the democracies unprepared for military combat, caught them equally unprepared for the ideological struggle. The Axis deployed a huge propaganda organization to justify its ways and marshal evidence in its behalf, unhampered by any considerations of truth, morality or fact. They attracted many adherents by shouting slogans and mouthing promises of concrete achievements, rewards to their followers and security to those who submitted to their threats. Against the vicious novelty of the Axis ideologic attack, the democracies at first, could only appeal to the historic evidence that they were fighting for the preservation of an order that was based on the ideals of freedom, justice and equality.

What was required to fire men with the spirit of struggle and sacrifice, was a formulation of policy which would maintain and strengthen the bonds of those who had united to oppose a common menace, against the corrosion of cynicism and the efforts of those who sought to confuse and split the democratic forces. For even in the democracies, there were men and groups who in their own selfish interests, attempted to play upon the fears and suspicions of free men, ridiculing the aims of the present by pointing to the failures of the past. The result was to increase the apprehension of the common man that the enormous sacrifices that were being demanded of him, might be made in vain.

It became incumbent upon the allied leaders to define the principles by which they were impelled and reformulate traditional ideals according to the conditions of the present, to give to the world not only a declaration of their immediate purpose, but a charter for the future. The first World War had demonstrated that victory was not enough. Those who were again making immense sacrifices for their ideals demanded that the bitter lessons of the past be acknowledged and incorporated in the blueprint of the future. It was a demand to which the leaders of the United Nations could not fail to respond.

The first great expression of the broad purposes and aspirations of the United Nations was given to the world in the radiant words of the Atlantic Charter—the sober clauses of which sent a thrill of promise coursing through the veins of free men and those who desired to be free the world over. It was a modern, international Magna Carta, extending the hard-won rights for which men had battled through the centuries, to new areas of human need and desire. Wise men everywhere had come to the realization that the complexity of modern life had ordained the recognition that freedom from want and freedom from fear were as intimately bound up with the dignity of the individual as political and legal freedom of speech and religion. As Clement Attlee expressed it, "We cannot build the city of our desire under the constant menace of aggression. Freedom from want and freedom from fear must be sought together."

The Atlantic Charter converted the war from the defense of the hard won liberties of man to an offensive war in behalf of a new creed, a new universality and realism. Yet despite the definiteness and simplicity with which the Charter answered the demands that had been made on the leaders of the United Nations, it was not allowed to escape the envenomed criticism of the protagonists of isolation and reaction. They subjected the Atlantic Charter to ridicule on the most far-fetched grounds, concentrating particularly on the fact that it did not contain a definite solution for each and every problem that confronted the United Nations. On some part of the public, it must be confessed this propagandistic guerilla warfare was not without effect, in spite of the repeated declarations of the Allied leaders, that, in the words of Arthur Greenwood: "The Charter is a simple plan, not a detailed program but a beacon for the future."

At Yalta architects of the new world meet to iron out their differences and plan for peace.

The Big Three meet at Potsdam to decide on the fate of the crushed German aggressor.

President Truman smiles happily as the signing of the United Nations Charter by Secretary of State Stettinius marks the beginning of full and responsible U. S. participation in the organization of world peace and security.

FREE NATIONS BOUND TOGETHER BY ONE CHARTER

THE VARIOUS allied conferences during World War II succeeded each other in an atmosphere of increasing urgency. Sombre statistics indicated how grave the responsibility of these men was, how weighted the claims of a humanity that had already endured so much in one generation. But the full burden of all of humanity's imperative desire to avoid a third calamity fell squarely on the shoulders of the delegates from fifty nations who met in San Francisco on April 25, 1945.

After 62 days of consultation, after ten full sessions and 400 committee meetings, the delegates reached agreement on the United Nations Charter.

The Charter was a flexible instrument, designed to meet changing needs, to grow and be modified as long as living nations continued to evolve and develop new institutions. It was not a rigid mold but a plastic form that could contain the varied desires and aspirations of mankind. The spirit of development and determined progressive march into the future that animated the conference at San Francisco was itself strengthened by the memory of the forward-looking spirit of one of the great architects who had made the conference possible and upon whom death had laid an untimely hand, the spirit of Franklin Delano Roosevelt.

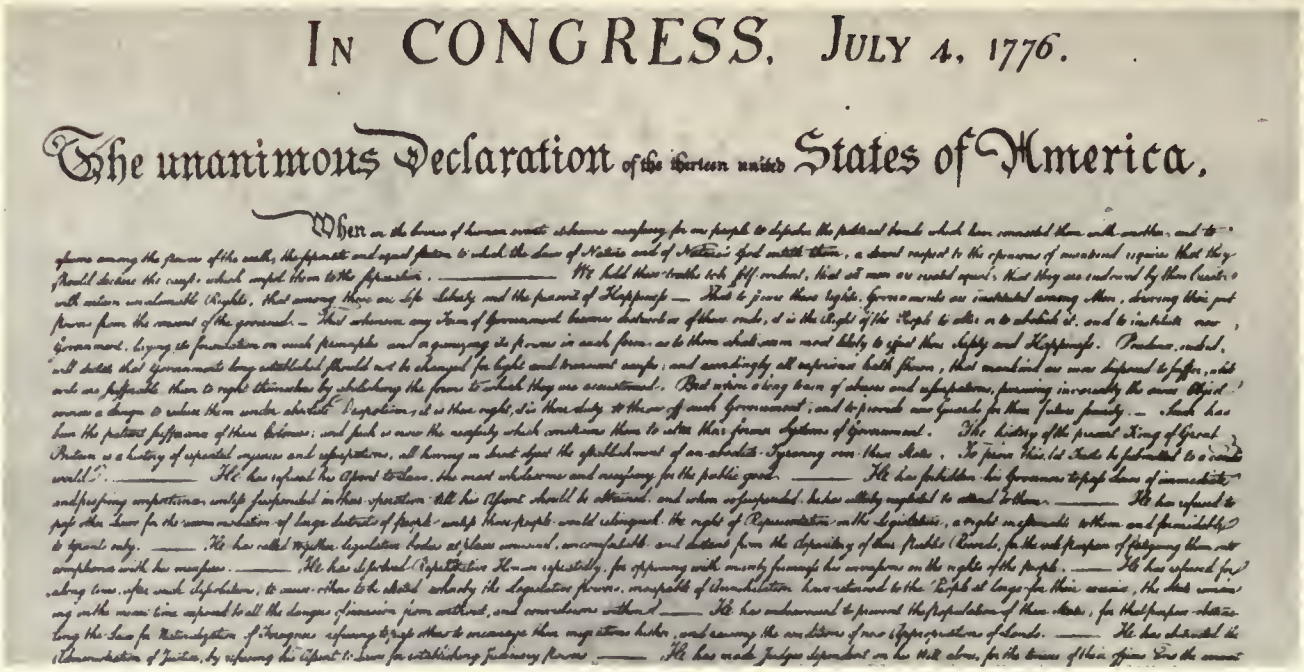
This was the scene in San Francisco on April 21, 1945 as the final touches were made at the veterans building (foreground) and the opera house (background) for the opening of the United Nations Conference on International Organization. This conference was one of the largest international assemblies in the world's history if not actually the largest and hence entailed immense services and preparations. At short notice, over 3500 persons—staffs of delegations, and of the Conference Secretariat had to be brought thousands of miles to the city, housed, fed and supplied with adequate facilities for their work.

Ukranian delegates sign for their country.

Delegates from India await their turn to sign.

C. L. Simpson signs for the Republic of Liberia.

Greek Delegate affixes his signature to the Charter.



IN CONGRESS, JULY 4, 1776.

The unanimous Declaration of the thirteen united States of America.

When in the Course of human events it becomes necessary for one people to dissolve the political bands which have connected them with another, and to assume among the powers of the earth, the separate and equal station to which the laws of Nature and of Nature's God entitle them, a decent respect to the opinions of mankind requires that they should declare the causes which impel them to the separation. ——— We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable Rights, that among these are Life, Liberty and the pursuit of Happiness. — That to secure these rights, Governments are instituted among Men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed. — That whenever any Form of Government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the Right of the People to alter or to abolish it, and to institute new Government, laying its foundation on such principles and organizing its powers in such form, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their Safety and Happiness. Prudence, indeed, will dictate that Governments long established should not be changed for light and transient causes; and accordingly all experience hath shewn, that mankind are more disposed to suffer, while evils are sufferable than to right themselves by abolishing the forms to which they are accustomed. But when a long train of abuses and usurpations, pursuing invariably the same Object evinces a design to reduce them under absolute Despotism, it is their right, it is their duty, to throw off such Government, and to provide new Guards for their future security. — Such has been the patient sufferance of these Colonies; and such is now the necessity which constrains them to alter their former Systems of Government. The history of the present King of Great Britain is a history of repeated injuries and usurpations, all having in direct object the establishment of an absolute Tyranny over these States. To prove this, let Facts be submitted to a candid world. ——— He has refused his Assent to Laws, the most wholesome and necessary for the public good. ——— He has forbidden his Governors to pass Laws of immediate and pressing importance, unless suspended in their operation till his Assent should be obtained; and when so suspended, he has utterly neglected to attend to them. ——— He has refused to pass other Laws for the accommodation of large districts of people, unless those people would relinquish the right of Representation in the Legislature, a right inestimable to them and formidable to tyrants only. ——— He has called together Legislative bodies at places unusual, uncomfortable, and distant from the depository of their Public Records, for the sole purpose of fatiguing them into compliance with his measures. ——— He has dissolved Representative Houses repeatedly, for opposing with manly firmness his invasions on the rights of the people. ——— He has refused for a long time, after such dissolutions, to cause others to be elected; whereby the Legislative powers, incapable of Annihilation, have returned to the People at large for their exercise; the State remaining in the mean time exposed to all the dangers of invasion from without, and convulsions within. ——— He has endeavored to prevent the population of these States; for that purpose obstructing the Laws for Naturalization of Foreigners; refusing to pass others to encourage their migrations hither, and raising the conditions of new Appropriations of Lands. ——— He has obstructed the Administration of Justice, by refusing his Assent to Laws for establishing Judiciary powers. ——— He has made Judges dependent on his Will alone, for the tenure of their offices, and the amount

THE AMERICAN PROMISE — LIBERTY AND JUSTICE FOR ALL

EVER SINCE its discovery, America and freedom have been synonymous words. Before the revolution, inhabitants of the old world endured incredible hardships to come and live in the strange, new land, always with freedom in one form or another as the goal towards which they aspired—religious freedom, freedom of expression or freedom from the economic shackles which held many bound to inferior positions in the land of their birth. They did not always find what they were seeking in full measure, for America is composed of human beings with human limitations, but always the central purpose, the idea of America grew and developed.

It is an idea which in every generation has enabled Americans to contribute new documents, new formulations of human rights and necessities and new institutions as examples to the world. The Revolutionary War indicated the determination of the colonists to be free, to live under a government and laws of their own choosing. The subsequent history of the colonies evidenced the awareness of our founding fathers that freedom can easily founder on the twin rocks of anarchy and tyranny.

The results are to be found in the Constitution and the Bill of Rights, in the iron safeguards they contain against the infringement of individual liberties and in the system of checks and balances that prevents the usurpation of political power. These are well-known. Less well-known, however, is the fact that the Constitution was not merely the expression of an idealistic urge on the part of the men who made it, but a grim necessity if the colonies were to survive and prosper. As is the case with nations today, a sacrifice of sovereignty by the thirteen states was imperative for their welfare, for it became impossible for them to live side by side without a strong central authority.

No sooner was the external threat removed than violent conflicts broke out not only between states but between communities and wide discrepancies were manifest in the beliefs, practices and laws of the American people. Then, as now, the population of the United States was made up of immigrants of widely varying origins, or as Tom Paine described it, "of people from different nations, accustomed to different forms and habits of government, speaking different languages and more different still in their modes of worship".

Mutual hostilitility existed not only between free Massachusetts and slave-holding Carolina, between English Connecticut and Dutch New York, but even between states that had much in common. Each state had its own monetary, economic and social organization. At one stage in this history of chaos, war between them was narrowly averted.

The "founding fathers" realized that the only

way in which the Scotch, Irish, English, German, and other groups present in the colony could live and prosper was by a union, but not such a union as would suppress the individuality of any group.

This is and always has been the very essence of the American way. Not merely unity, but unity in diversity, is its watchword. America is *not* a "melting pot". It does not propose to turn Negroes and Chinese into white men, to force Jews to become Christians, Catholics to become Protestants, or Episcopalians to become Methodists. The health of a great country depends not only on solidarity in common beliefs but on a rich variety of customs and practices. We know that any stock be it human or animal, withers and dies, if it does not receive new blood. Similarly, the very strength of America requires that each group be allowed and, indeed, encouraged to retain all those characteristic differences of culture, or religion, of outlook that do not interfere with the development of America as a whole.

THE AMERICAN PRESS AND RADIO

THE FULFILLMENT OF A PROMISE

by Jacques F. Ferrand*

ALTHOUGH FOR the past fifteen years immigration has been reduced to a mere trickle, the United States has remained a "nation of nations." Although only three million of its inhabitants, totalling less than three per cent of its population are actually foreign born, the 1940 census revealed that twenty-two million people declared that English was not their mother tongue (i.e. "the principal language spoken at home in earliest childhood"). Nothing is more natural and more illustrative of the American principle of "e pluribus unum" than the fact that many of them, without ceasing to be good and patriotic Americans, maintain a considerable interest in the country of their origins and its customs.

An index of this concern may be found in the great number of foreign language newspapers which circulate among these groups and the more than 1100 foreign language radio hours per week which enrich and diversify the American scene. More than one thousand newspapers and periodicals in 30 different languages are published in the United States, reaching a total circulation of six and a half million copies, with, presumably, three or four readers for each copy.

It should be stressed, however, that these groups read, in addition, their proportion of the nearly 15,000 newspapers and periodicals published in the United States. Nevertheless, the foreign language periodicals and radio programs exert control people who make up their audience. By and large, the advantages of this situation, though not obvious, are real enough. Except for a certain irresponsibility on the part of some editors who present news of the homeland in a narrow, nationalistic manner, these newspapers and programs do a praiseworthy job of interpreting the American scene and arousing interest in and enthusiasm for our democratic institutions. Moreover, they revivify all that is precious in the cultural heritage of each group to the enrichment of American culture and the benefit of the nation as a whole. But the most important aspect of this choir of many voices is that the very existence of this flourishing foreign language press and radio constitutes a living exemplification of the vital principle of "one world".

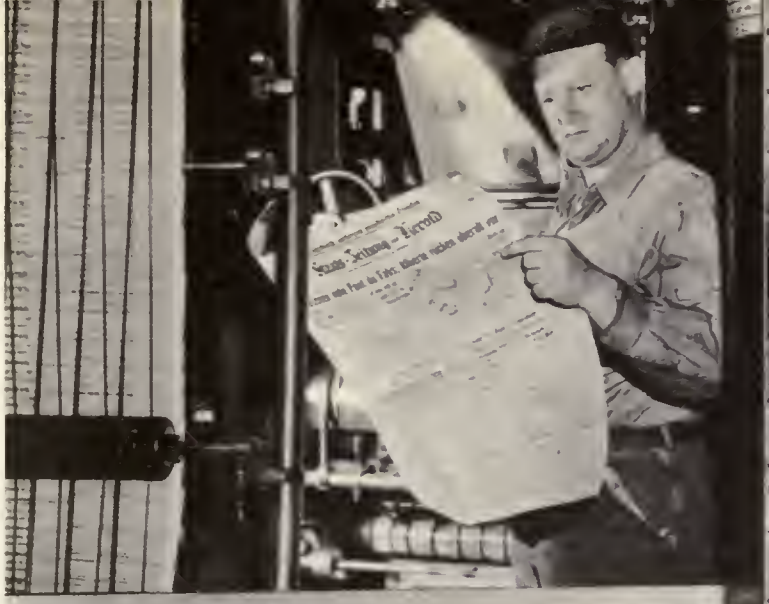
For a century and a half, people of many national and racial origins have learned to live peacefully together on this continent, to settle their problems in the democratic way, by discussion and compromise. In Europe, however, the same nationalities which compose the population of the United States have been locked in one bloody war after another. The striking contrast between the behavior of these same peoples in Europe and in the United States is a shining example for the world, whatever the imperfections of the American system and way of life.

*JACQUES F. FERRAND, author and journalist, is Chief of the Radio Division of the Common Council for American Unity, as well as Executive Secretary of the One World Prize Committee and of the American Nobel Anniversary Committee.

IN PURSUIT OF LIBERTY

All races are here
All the lands of the earth
Make contributions here.
Walt Whitman
Leaves of Grass

Braving all perils, millions have come to these shores. For generations, America has been a magic name, stirring man's deepest instincts, a lure for all whose imaginations have been fired by the beacon of a greater freedom than they knew in their native lands. They passed through the gateways of America with great expectations and a firm resolve to help build a land in which their hopes and dreams could be realized.



Jugoslavenski
GLASNIK
Jugoslavija Neda Svoju Dragocjenu Slobodu

IMMIGRANTS ALL

AMERICANS ALL

No concept is more inimical to the harmonious functioning of American democracy than the myth that American civilization is solely the product of the Anglo-Saxon-White-Protestant majority. This attitude, which is often unconsciously held by liberals, educators, editors and historians, is responsible for some of the worst tensions and conflicts of our nation. Children brought up to believe that their ethnic background is somehow shameful, develop, out of a sense of inferiority, contempt and hatred for their family, and a dangerous hostility to society. The truth, and it must be proclaimed with resolution and frankness, is, as Louis Adamic points out, that "America has been many-stranded, never overwhelmingly Anglo-Saxon, never homogenous. Variety, multiplicity heterogenity have always been her essence. She is the product of many people, the intertwining of many threads, the blend of many racial, religious and national backgrounds."

A farming couple—Dutch-English stock

A worker—of English descent

Sailor—Irish and Russian American

Fruit Picker—Mexican American

Their parents came from Greece . . .

Engineer—German American

Shipyard Worker, Polish American.

They came here not only for themselves, but for their children and their children's children— to bring them up in the ways of the new land, receiving all its benefits and accepting the responsibilities of citizenship. Through sacrifice, through hard work, the parents sought to give their sons and daughters the opportunities that had been denied to them.

Polish American

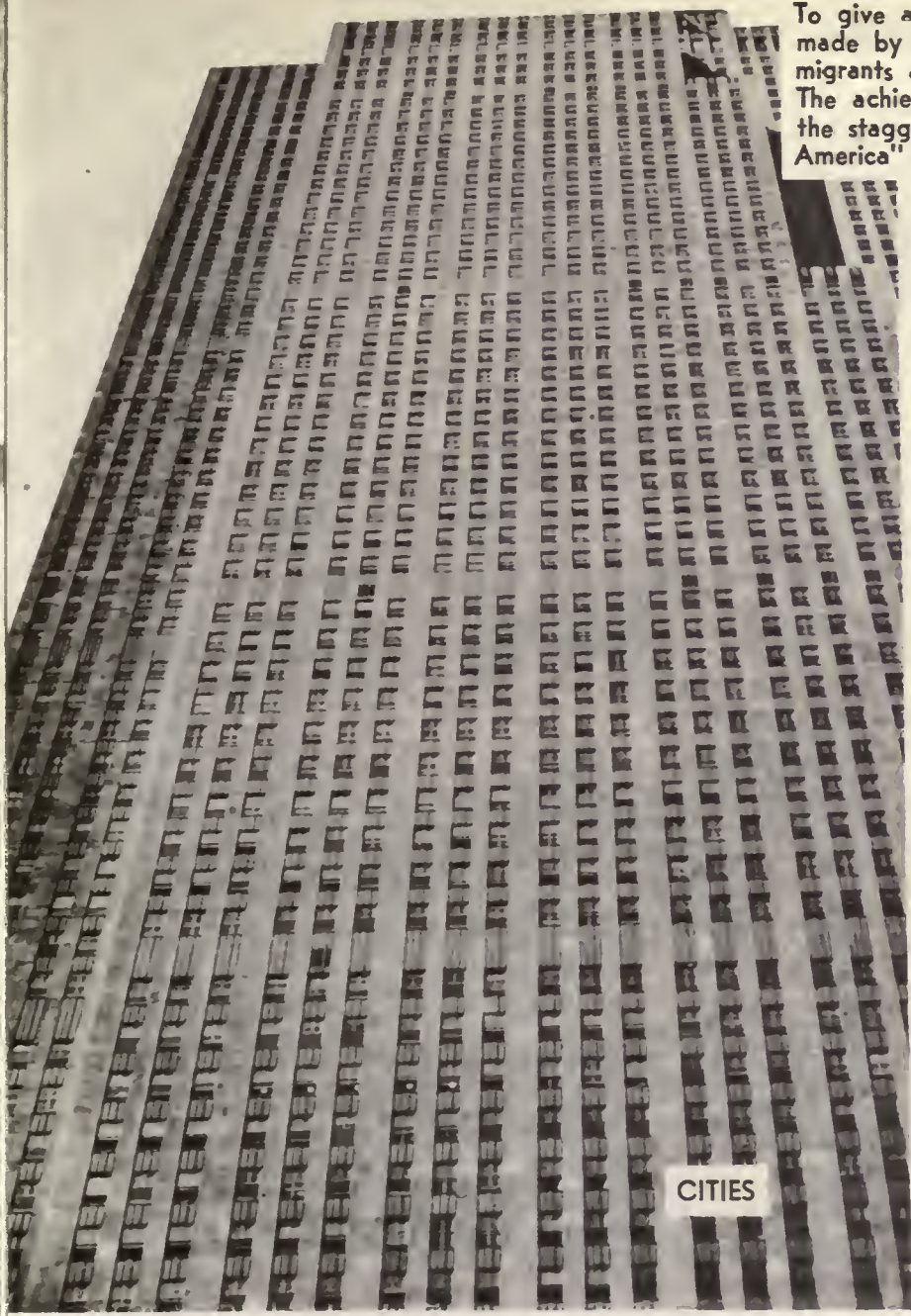
Italian American

Swedish American

ONE THIRD OF A NATION

But not all have been able to realize the hopes and aspirations they cherished for their children. Reared in depressing slums, hemmed in by ignorance and poverty, stunted in their growth by prejudice and discrimination, their sons and daughters have not been able to strike deep roots.

THEY BUILT AMERICA!



To give an adequate account of the vast contribution made by the brain, brawn and inventive genius of immigrants and their descendants would require volumes. The achievements listed below form only a fraction of the staggering inventory of gifts laid on the "altar of America" by her adopted sons and daughters.

Railroads

The railroad played a great part in the settling of the West. With the completion of the Erie Canal, the *Irish* transferred their energy and labor to building trucks for the transcontintental railroad. The *Chinese*, also labored on the western end. Today, *Irish, Chinese, Italian,* and *Mexican* laborers are prominent among those who help to maintain the railroads.

Automobiles

Natural resources and inventive genius have enabled us to produce each year three times as many automobiles as the rest of the world put together. The work of the *Poles,Czechs, Slovaks, Bulgars, Serbs, Mexicans,* and other groups has been an important factor in this phenomenal growth.

Steel

Early colonial iron mills were operated by the *Germans,* whose muskets, made in Nazareth, Pa., were used by the continental troops. In later years, many *Poles, Czechs, Slovaks* and *Serbs* have labored in the great steel mills of Ohio, Pennsylvania, Indiana, and New York. It is partly the endurance and physical heritage of these sturdy people that have made it possible for us to lead the world in the production of steel.

Coal

The *Welsh* with the *Scotch-Irish* were among the first to develop our coal mines in Pennsylvania and West Virginia. These, together with the *English, Irish, Germans, Poles,* and *Czechs, Slovaks,* and *Serbs,* have helped to make us the chief coal producer of the world.

Cotton

The important part played by the Negro in the agricultural life of the South is nowhere more vividly portrayed than by the story of the cotton production, of which amounted to 85,000,000 lbs. in 1810, doubling every ten years for the following three decades. In 1937-1938, the United States produced four times as much as the rest of the world.

Much of the credit for this amazing achievement goes to the Negro whose labor has been the foundation of our cotton kingdom.

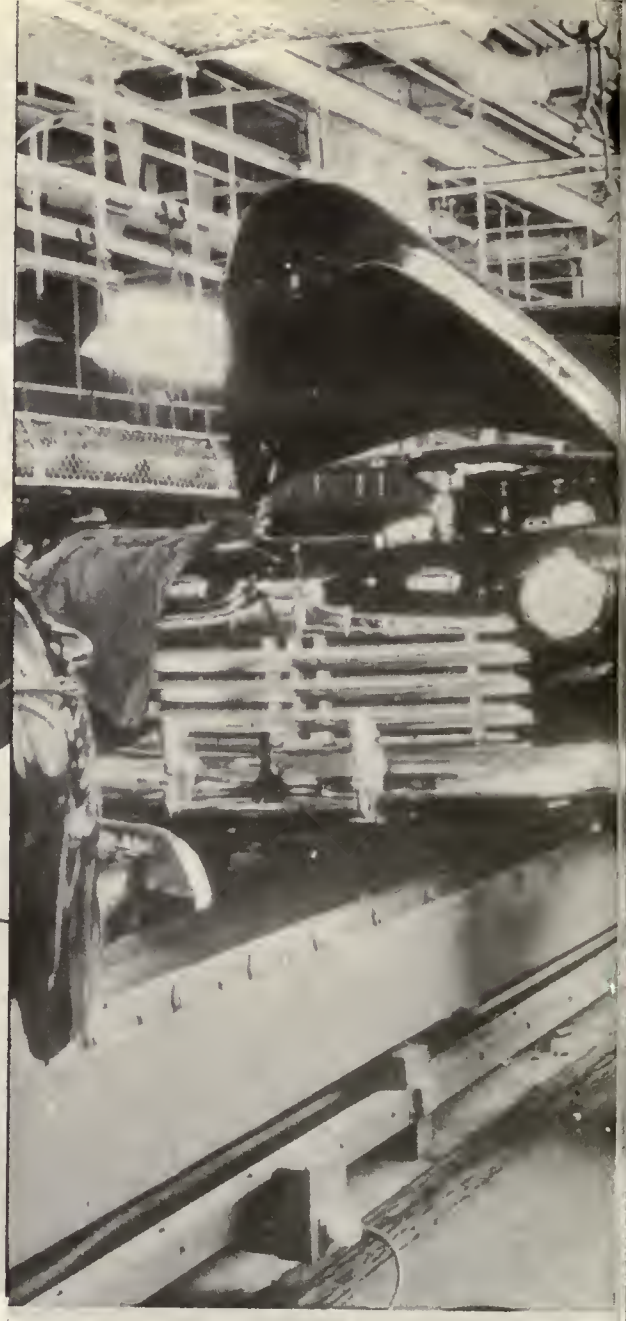
Farming

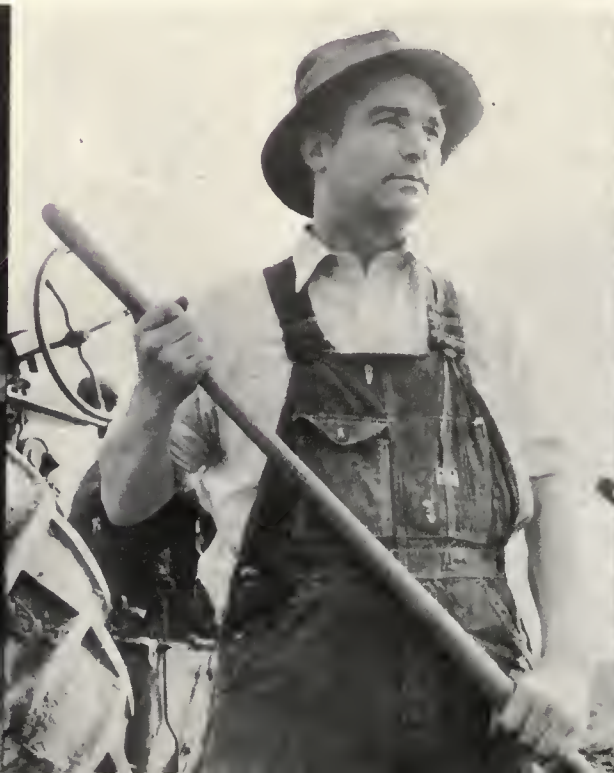
Our debt to the *German* farmer is great, for he made the wilderness blossom in Pennsylvania, Ohio, Wisconsin, Iowa, and Missouri. To Minnesota and surrounding States came the *Swedes, Norwegians,* and *Finns* with their advanced cooperative methods and the *Danes* with their dairy methods. . . . Sturdy *Czechs* farmed Nebraska and Iowa. The *Swiss* in Wisconsin helped us to become the greatest cheesemakers in the world. The *Russian* brought us important seed varieties of wheat, rye, oats, buckwheat, sunflowers, and millet.

Other Industries

Finns and *French-Canadians* in the lumber camps of Maine and Washington have made it possible for us to produce more than 24 million board feet of lumber in one year. . . . *Portuguese* are prominent in the New England fisheries as are the *Finns* on the Pacific Coast. . . . The *Greeks* have developed a flourishing sponge industry in Florida. . . . *Italians* are engaged in the marble quarries of Vermont and on the truck farms of New Jersey and California.

WITH BRAIN AND BRAWN





THE NEGRO IN AMERICA

A TEST FOR DEMOCRACY

Highest ranking Negro officer in the U. S. Army, Brigadier General Benjamin O. Davis greets highest ranking boxer of the world, Sgt. Joe Louis.

The American Negro fought in the ranks of democracy. All-Negro fighter group prepares for combat.

ALTHOUGH IN World War II, the American Negro still suffered from the humiliating sting of segregation and discrimination, there was a marked improvement in his status in the armed services. Perhaps the greatest advance recorded was the abolition of segregated officer training, as a result of which large numbers of colored officers were trained and distinguished themselves. In general, despite a tendency to confine them to the service of supply, Negroes were to be found in every branch of the service and in every capacity. They were in the Air Corps, Artillery, Infantry, Armored Forces, Engineers, Cavalry, Quartermaster Corps. They were doctors, nurses, chaplains. In the Navy, too, the Negro gained status. This branch of the service in which the Negro had hitherto served almost exclusively as a mess attendant, underwent a change in policy permitting Negroes to enlist as general seamen and to fill combat posts.

The military record of the American Negro was a proud and distinguished one, marked by sacrifice and heroism.

Colored soldiers in New Guinea decorated for bravery.

Many colored women responded patriotically to the call for nurses.

In war, the Negro entered industries hitherto closed to him. In peace, he seeks to continue full participation in our productive efforts.

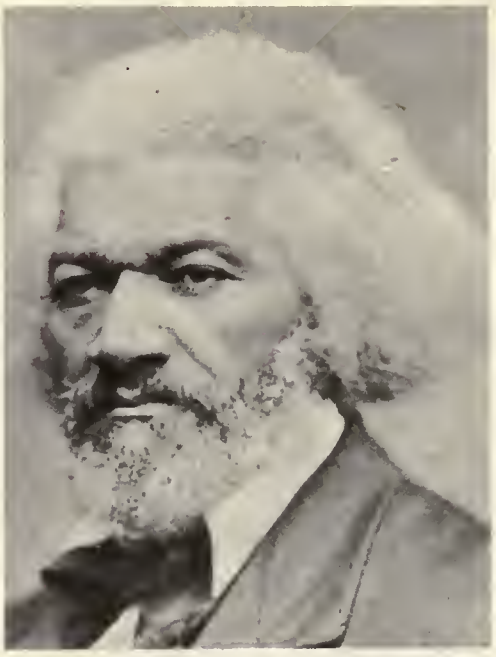
Negro women took their places alongside of white women in countless factories and shipyards to break production records.

The determined drive of Negro Labor to gain a fair share of jobs in industry during wartime and to make the gain earned by his skill and diligence permanent is directed by many leaders, Negro and White, at the head of their organization. They crusade zealously to end discrimination in industry and to make the principles of the FEPC, a permanent American institution.

A. Phillip Randolph, President of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters.

NEGRO ACHIEVEMENTS

Booker T. Washington, educator and founder of Tuskegee Institute.



Federick Douglas, 19th century orator, abolitionist and journalist.

George Carver, famed scientist, whose crop experiments changed the pattern of southern agriculture.

Blocked, thwarted, at times discouraged and embittered in the brief space of little more than seventy years, the Negro has left an indelible imprint on the American record of achievement in art and science. Indeed, there is hardly a field of endeavor which the Negro has not enriched by his efforts and to which he has not brought his singular gifts.

Richard Wright, brilliant young author.

Langston Hughes, celebrated poet who has sung of his people with wit and tenderness.

Negro women have also begun to play a full and equal role, not merely in the professions, but in public affairs, Mrs. Crystal Bird Fauset gained the distinction of becoming Pennsylvania's first Negro woman legislator.

Statistics explode the doctrine of racial intellectual inferiority. In 1941, there were 1643 students in Negro colleges. eBtween 1936 and 1943, 27,000 men and women were awarded degrees and went on to record brilliant achievements.

Education, training and increasing social consciousness enable the Negro to play a greater role in political and civic affairs. A typical prominent figure is Walter White, leader of the NAACP.

The well-equipped Harlem public library encourages gatherings of young people to read and discuss great literature.

The Negro's zeal for education extends to the youngest.

Paul Robeson, the great American singer and actor.

Marian Anderson whose voice has thrilled the world.

Lena Horne talented star of stage and screen.

Katherine Dunham, Ph.D., famed dancer and scholar.

IN THE AMERICAN GRAIN

OFTEN FORGOTTEN is the fact that the Negro first came to the new world not as a captive but as the equal and companion of white men. The pilot of one of the three ships Columbus sailed to America was, history reports, Pedro Alonzo, a Negro. There were Negroes with Balboa when he discovered the Pacific, with Cortes in Mexico and with those who came to explore Guatamala, Chile, Venezuela and Peru. The record of the Negro in American life was no more a record of complete subjugation before the Emancipation than it has been one of complete freedom since.

No matter what his status and at all times since the days when he sailed down the rivers of America with Cartier and Champlain, the Negro has contributed spiritually and materially to the living texture of America, to its thought, to its language and art. So deeply imbedded in the American grain is his presence and influence, that it is as impossible as it would be undesirable to filter it out.

Hampered by restrictions and barriers in every other field, it has naturally been in art, where freedom reigns paramount, that he has made his greatest contribution. For the spirit of man endures no restrictions and the song that rises to his lips cannot be forbidden. It has been justly remarked that no more wonderful poetry has come out of America than the Negro spirituals, the spontaneous song of men and women moved by deep emotion. And from the spiritual has developed the uniquely American rhythm of jazz, than which nothing is more deeply a part of the movement and life of every American. This music, intense, alive, pulsing with the very rhythm and beat of modern life, has swept across the world, changing the music of other nations and finding a place in the works of every great modern composer.

America would be a much gloomier place indeed, if it were not for the great entertainers and artists who have given so much of the gaiety and exuberance that is one of the Negro contributions to the American spirit, that amalgam of the voices and spirits of all who have lived in it. Indeed, in what is most characteristically American, the Negro has been most prominent: in sports where his achievements are second to none, and in all fields where he has been fully free to express himself, and to develop his abilities.

Jesse Owens—outstanding star of the 1936 Olympics.

Duke Ellington, renowned jazz composer and conductor.

THE JEW IN AMERICA

FIGHTING FOR AMERICA

Major General Maurice Rose killed while leading his division into Germany.

Sgt. Meyer Levin, Capt. Colin Kelly's heroic bombardier, killed in action.

Sgt. Irving Strobling, the brave radio operator who tapped out the famous last message from Corregidor.

In the Central Pacific Area, Jewish men hold High Holy Day Services.

SO INTIMATELY is the very existence of America bound up with the fact that it offered an escape from religious persecution that it could be said that freedom of conscience is the very essence of the American way of life. The Jewish people, who have been more continuously persecuted for their religion throughout history than any other group have, as a consequence, been the most deeply indebted to America for the asylum they have been granted. It is a debt which they have amply repaid, in steadfast loyalty under savage criticism, in blood, sweat and sacrifice.

On the eve of the Revolution, there were two or three thousand Jews in America, only a very small portion of whom were young enough to bear arms. But history reveals that numbers of them served as regular troops and militiamen, including the famous "Jews Company" from Charleston, S. C. and that many Jews were cited personally by the leaders of the revolution for bravery, heroism and sacrifice; among them Haym Solomon who "almost single-handed kept up the bankrupt Revolutionary government's credit" and escaped from a British jail after being sentenced to death for treason.

There were less than two hundred thousand Jews in the United States in 1861 but there were more than six thousand privates in the Union army and a considerable quota of Jews of higher rank including nine generals and eighteen colonels. Though the vast majority of the Jews in the country were on the side of the Union and contributed in noteworthy fashion to its cause, many who lived in the South espoused the Confederacy and fought for it with courage and distinction. They included in their ranks such notable figures as Judah P. Benjamin, Secretary of State for the Confederacy and the intrepid David Yulee of Florida, one of the leaders.

But the Jewish people made their greatest contribution to the defense of the United States during the second World War. The calumnies that have been spread about by the propagandists of hate, to the effect that Jews did not play their part in the war are easily refuted although the statistics have not yet been fully compiled. Out of a population of 4,770,600, more than 500,000 Jewish men and women were in the armed forces, a proportion slightly greater than that of the country as a whole.

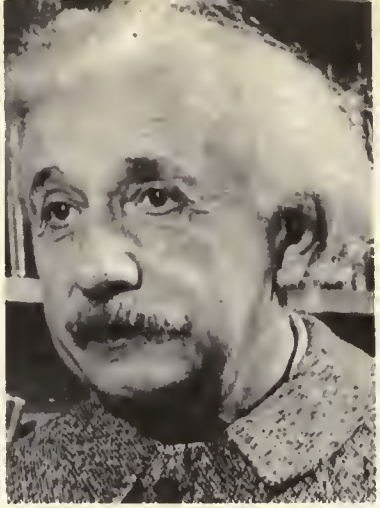
Jews and Christians buried on the bleak shores of Attu.

Sgt. Barney Ross, former ring champion, fought with Marines at Guadalcanal, was wounded and received Silver Star award.

By March 1, 1945, there were over 35,000 casualties among men and women of the Jewish faith in the services. Yet mere figures will not indicate the calibre of their deeds though some idea may be gleaned from the fact that by December, 1944, more than ten thousand awards for valor had been received by men of Jewish faith including, the highest military tribute, the Congressional Medal of Honor, awarded posthumously to Lt. Raymond Zussman for leading his tank detachment on an expedition that captured eighty-six Germans.

HERBERT H. LEHMAN
former UNRRA Director

FELIX FRANKFURTER
Supreme Court Justice



ALBERT EINSTEIN
discoverer of relativity

DR. OTTO LOEWI
Nobel Prize winner

THE AMERICAN JEW:

FACT AND FICTION

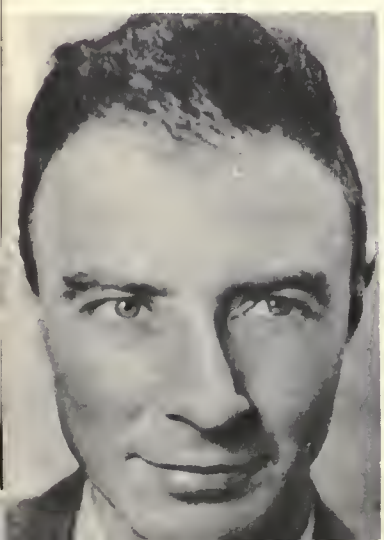
"Anti-semitism is a movement in which we Christians can have no part whatsoever. Spiritually we are Semites." Pope Pius XII.

Anti-semitism is perhaps the strangest anomaly in the modern world, a shocking throwback to the days when unkempt savages loaded their "sins" on a goat and drove the beast off into the woods. By this method they hoped to free themselves of the burden of their guilt and to avoid the misfortunes which the gods would visit on them. A similar mechanism operates in modern man, lowering him to an even more ridiculous figure. The more he suffers from the consequences of his own acts, the more he is abused and downtrodden, the quicker he is to seek out some innocent scapegoat on which to visit the blame.

It has not always been the Jew who has been the victim of this need in America. In the Seventeenth century, Quakers and Baptists were persecuted; in the Nineteenth, Irish Catholics and Negroes. After the first World War, Jews and Catholics were yoked together by the white-sheeted brethren of the Ku Klux Klan, an association which was perhaps the first to anticipate the Nazis in making an organized racket out of religious persecution. Religious persecution, whenever it has appeared on a wide scale has invariably been connected with someone's private profit usually either that of tyrants seeking to distract their subjects from discovering their true enemy or by those seeking to become dictators themselves. The technique of lies and distortions by which they whipped up the German people has been imported to America and put to work for the same purpose by the same vicious elements in our own national life.

They have exploited the resentment, Americans like any other people, feel against the presence of newcomers in their midst, and added fuel to the flames of bigotry already present in our national life. If it were not so tragic and so fraught with perilous possibilities not merely for the Jews but for America as a whole, anti-semitism would be, at most, comical. Men who have never seen Jews, hate them. All sorts of caricatures are made of "the Jew," when the truth is that the Jews are not a "race," but a religious group, infinitely

DR. JAMES OPPENHEIMER
atomic project director



JACOB EPSTEIN
modern sculptor

GEORGE GERSHWIN
composer, pianist

JASCHA HEIFETZ
concert violinist

SIDNEY HILLMAN
CIO labor leader

DAVID DUBINSKY
AF of L labor leader

WALTER LIPPMAN
journalist, author

WALTER WINCHELL
columnist, radio commentator

varied and with next to no "typical" features.

More incredible still are the absurd, contradictory lies retailed about them by the propagandists and whisperers of hate. On the one hand the Jew is described as the owner of all the property in America; on the other hand he is characterized as a dangerous radical who wishes to destroy all property: he is a hungry soapbox orator and an international banker. He is too intellectual and of course, too emotional. He is too noisy and too sneakingly quiet. He is too aggressive and pushes his way in everywhere; he is too retiring and remains apart from our national life. It is amazing that this preposterous farrago of untruths can be believed.

The truth about the Jews in America is somewhat less spectacular. In Europe, for centuries, stringent laws kept the Jews from such occupations as farming and indeed allowed them to enter only into such activities as were barred to Christians. They arrived into America to escape these limitations and though retaining some of their habits, partly through choice and partly through necessity, by and large they have fitted themselves into the pattern of American life. A brief glance at Poor's Register of Directors, is enough to convince any impartial individual of the falsity of the charge that Jews control American business. Of the total of the 80,000 names listed, Jews comprise about 4.7% approximately their proportion of the poplation. In nearly all the wealthiest American industries, steel, automotive, coal, rubber, shipping, etc., Jews, like other minorities, own less property than their percentage of the population. The same is true of banking and radio. The movie industry today is largely controlled by Christian-owned banks, contrary to another favorite lie of the anti-semites.

By and large, Jews are distinguished from the mass of Americans by little except perhaps a passion for education very similar to that of the Scotch. Like most minorities, Jews have distinguished themselves in the fields where freedom reigns most completely, in the entertainment world, and in the arts. Restrictions have not, however, prevented the Jews from giving to America, some of its greatest scientists, jurists, inventors, merchants, labor leaders, athletes and philanthropists.

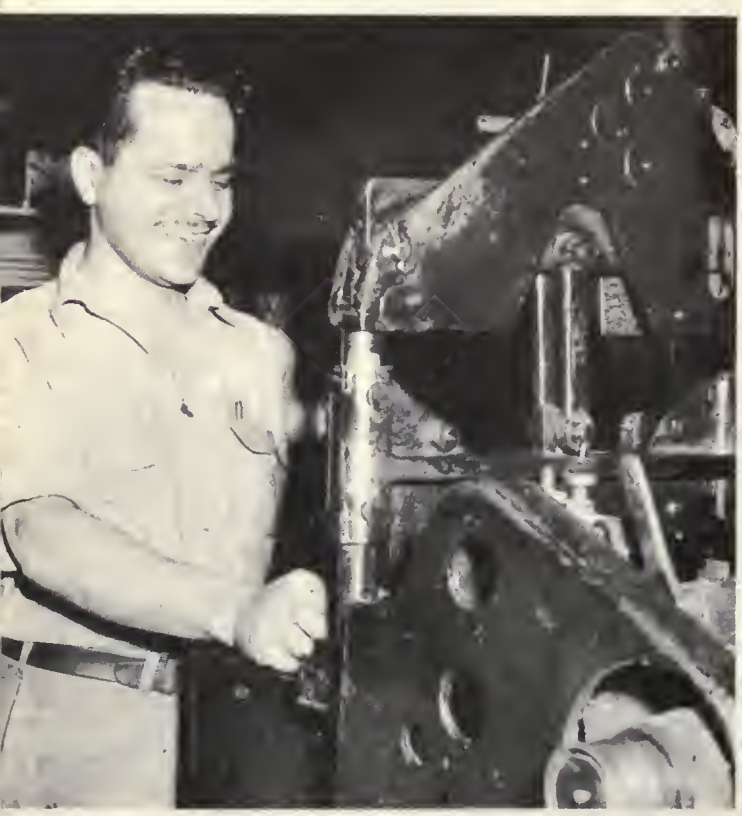
EDNA FERBER
novelist, playwright

EDWARD G. ROBINSON
popular screen star

PAULETTE GODDARD
leading movie actress

EDDIE CANTOR
beloved comedian

Jews work in all branches of American industry. Due to the late 19th century migration, many live in New York and are employed in Eastern cities as garment workers, laboratory workers and in the building trades.



The Jews were originally an agricultural people. But until they came to America, they had for centuries been prevented from working on the land. Today, there are Jewish farmers in every state of the Union.

THE AMERICAN WAY OF WORSHIP

Ever since the days when the Puritans landed on Plymouth Rock, the desire to escape from religious persecution has moved men to forsake their old homes and seek a new life in America. Enshrined in the constitution is the principle of religious tolerance. The right to worship freely has been maintained in this country against all encroachments.

CATHOLIC

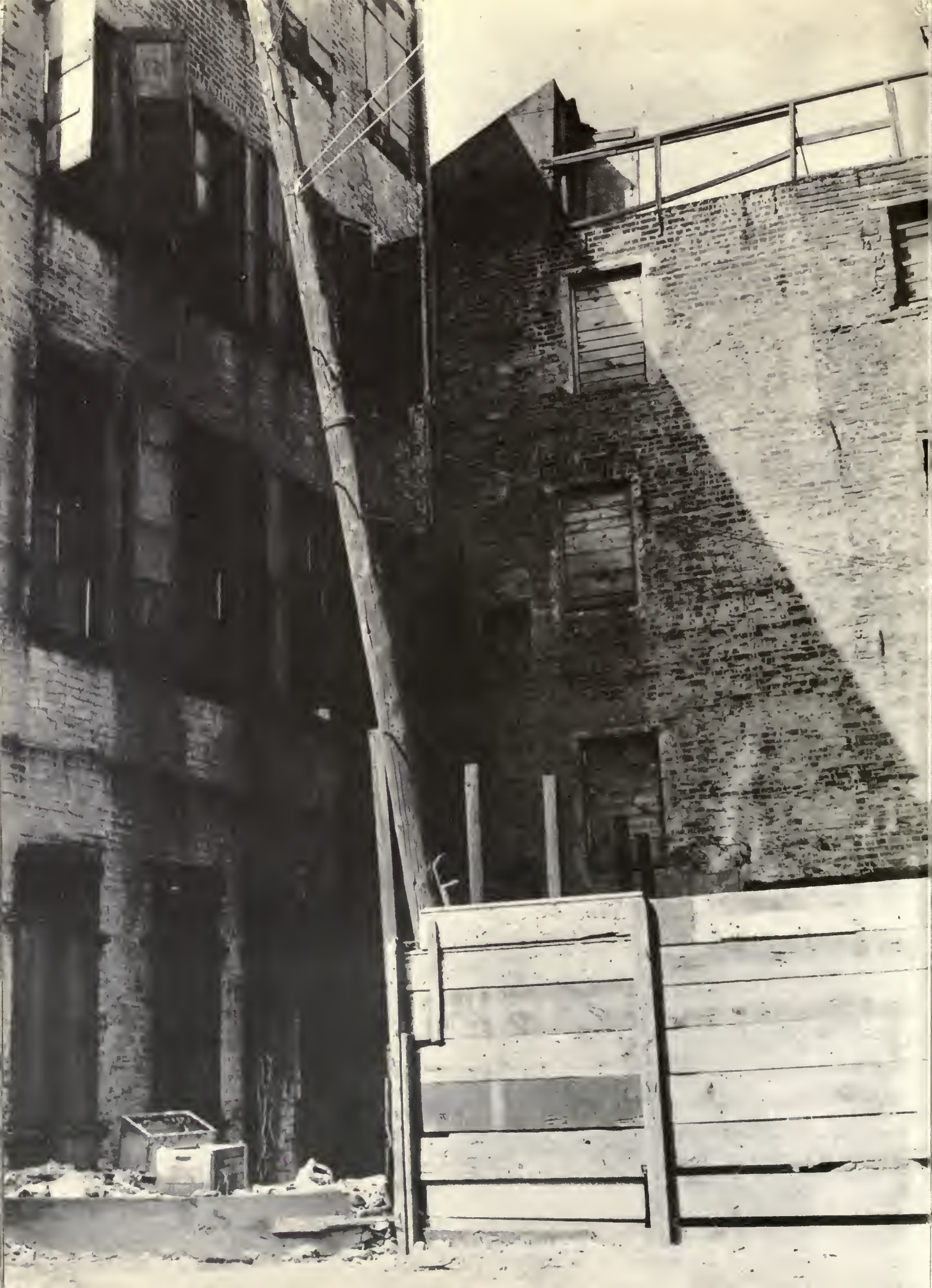
JEWISH

GREEK ORTHODOX

THE AMERICAN SYSTEM—FREEDOM OF SPEECH AND ASSEMBLY

"GOVERNMENT OF THE PEOPLE, BY THE PEOPLE"

The fight of man to establish freedom of opinion, freedom of speech and freedom of assembly is as old as man himself. To escape political tyranny and oppression, thousands left their homes and crossed the Atlantic. The tradition of personal and political liberty has been continuous in America ever since the day when Thomas Paine turned the tide of victory during the Revolutionary War when he declared: "This is the cause for which we are ready to suffer and to die—Freedom for ourselves and the rest of the world."



NEW HORIZONS FOR AMERICA

HOUSING OR SLUMS?

The development of America has always been related to the daring adventures of the pioneers who not only fared westward into new lands but explored the avenues of the spirit, charted the paths of our progress. This was the spirit that carved great farms out of the wilderness, laid the tracks of the railroads across the continent, built our vast industries and giant cities. But when America had expanded to its geographic limits, the frontiers closed and men were forced back into the city, confined not only to the slums of wood and stone but to the slums of the spirit as well which rendered them inert and without initiative. If they are to regain their freshness of vision, the spirit of buoyant enterprise which characterized the pioneers, the drab slums must be torn from sight so that new horizons will always be in view.

A CREED FOR AMERICANS*

By STEPHEN VINCENT BENET

We believe in the dignity of man and the worth and value of every living soul, no matter in what body housed, no matter whether born in poverty, no matter to what stock he belongs, what creed he professes, what job he holds.

We believe that every man should have a free and equal chance to develop his own best abilities under a free system of government, where the people themselves choose those who are to rule them and where no one man can set himself up as a tyrant or oppress the many for the benefit of the few.

We believe that free speech, free assembly, free elections, free practice of religion are the cornerstones of such a government. We believe that the Declaration of Independence, the Constitution and the Bill of Rights of the United States of America offer the best and most workable framework yet devised for such a government.

We believe in justice and law. We do not believe in curing an evil by substituting for it another and opposite evil. We are unalterably opposed to class hatred, race hatred, religious hatred, however manifested, by whomsoever instilled.

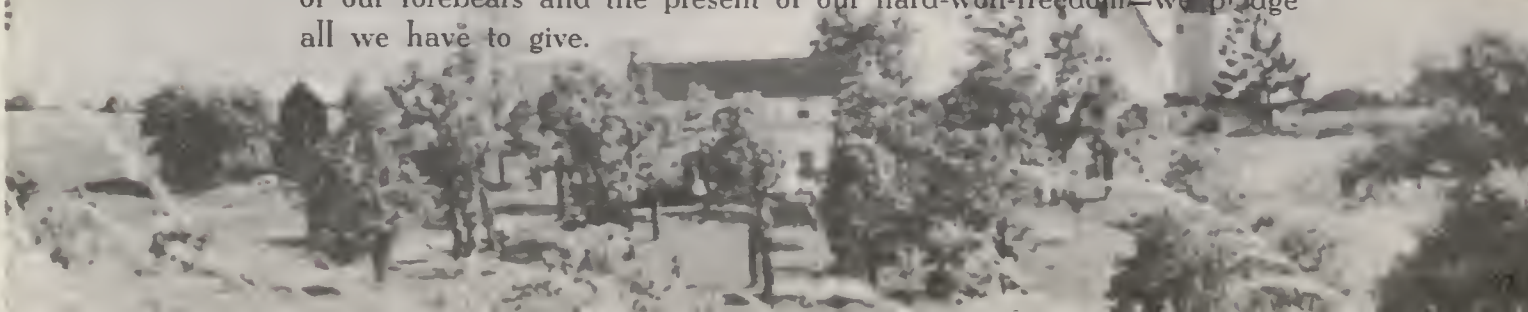
We believe that political freedom implies and acknowledges economic responsibility. We do not believe that any state is an admirable state that lets its people go hungry when they might be fed, ragged when they might be clothed, sick when they might be well, workless when they might have work. We believe that it is the duty of all of us, the whole people, working through our democratic system, to see that such conditions are remedied, whenever and wherever they exist in our country.

*Written for the Council for Democracy

We believe that political freedom implies and acknowledges personal responsibility. We believe that we have a great and priceless heritage as a nation—not only a heritage of material resources but of liberties, dreams, ideals, ways of going forward. We believe it is our business, our right and our inescapable duty to maintain and expand that heritage. We believe that such a heritage cannot be maintained by the lacklustre, the selfish, the bitterly partisan or the amiably doubtful. We believe it is something bigger than party, bigger than our own small ambitions. We believe it is worth the sacrifice of ease, the long toil of years, the expense of our heart's blood.

We know that our democratic system is not perfect. We know that it permits injustices and wrongs. But with our whole hearts we believe in its continuous power of self remedy. That power is not a theory—it has been proven. Through the years, democracy has given more people freedom, less persecution and a higher standard of living than any other system we know. Under it, evils have been abolished, injustices remedied, old wounds healed, not by terror and revolution but by the slow evolution of consent in the minds of all the people. While we maintain democracy, we maintain the greatest power a people can possess—the power of gradual, efficient and lawful change.

Most of all, we believe in democracy itself—in its past, its present and its future—in democracy as a political system to live by—in democracy as the great hope in the minds of the free. We believe it so deeply rooted in the earth of this country that neither assault from without nor dissension from within can ever wipe it entirely from that earth. But, because it was established for us by the free-minded and the daring, it is our duty now, in danger as in security, to uphold and sustain it with all that we have and are. We believe that its future shall and must be even greater than its past. And to the future—as to the past of our forebears and the present of our hard-won-freedom—we pledge all we have to give.



THE AMERICAN VOICE

ROGER WILLIAMS, 1644

An inforced *uniformity* of *Religion* throughout a Nation or a civill state, confounds the *Civill and Religious*, denies the principles of Christianity and civility, and that *Jesus Christ* is come in the Flesch.

The permission of other *consciences* and *worships* then a state professeth, only can (according God) procure a firme and lasting *peace*, (good assurance being taken according to wisedom of the *civill* state for *uniformity* of *civill obedience* from all sorts).

THOMAS PAINE, 1776

About to enter, fellow-citizens on the exercise of duties which comprehend everything dear and valuable to you, it is proper you should understand what I deem the essential principles of our Government, and consequently those which ought to shape its Administration. Equal and exact justice to all men, of whatever state or persuasion, religious or political; peace, commerce, and honest friendship with all nations, entangling alliances with none.

GEORGE WASHINGTON, 1796

Of all the dispositions and habits which lead to political prosperity, religion and morality are indispensable supports. In vain would that man claim the tribute of patriotism who should labor to subvert these great pillars of human happiness—these firmest props of the duties of men and citizens.

THOMAS JEFFERSON, 1801

Wherefore, security being the true design and end of government, it unanswerably follows, that whatever form thereof appears most likely to insure it to us, with the least expense and greatest benefit, is preferable to all others.

Wherefore, instead of going at each other, with suspicion or doubtful curiosity, let each of us, hold out to his neighbor the hearty hand of friendship, and unite in drawing a line which, else an act of oblivion, shall bring in forgetfulness every former dissention. Let the name of whig and tory be extinct; and let none other be heard among us, then those of *a good citizen; an open and resolute friend and a virtuous supporter of the rights of mankind and of the free and independent states of America.*

ABRAHAM LINCOLN, 1857

I think the authors of that notable instrument intended to include all *men*, but they did not intend to declare all men equal *in all respects*. They did not mean to say all men were equal in color, size, intellect, moral developments, or social capacity. They defined with tolerable distinctness in what respects they did consider all men created equal with "certain inalienable rights, among which are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness." They meant to set up a standard maxim for free society, which should be familiar to all, and revered by all; constantly looked to, constantly labored for, and even though never perfectly attained, constantly approximated, and thereby constantly spreading and deepening its influence and augmenting the happiness and value of life to all people of all colors every where.

HENRY WADSWORTH LONGFELLOW

All your strength is in your union.
All your danger is in discord;
Therefore be at peace henceforward,
And as brothers live together.

WALT WHITMAN

Each of us inevitable.
Each of us limitless—each of us with his or her right upon the earth;
Each of us allowed the eternal purports of the earth,
Each of us here as divinely as any is here.

FRANKLIN DELANO ROOSEVELT

"Religious intolerance, social intolerance, and political intolerance have no place in our American life. . . . The kind of world order which we, the peace loving nations must achieve, must depend essentially on friendly human relations, on acquaintance, on tolerance, on unassailable sincerity and good will and good faith."

JOIN THE FIGHT FOR DEMOCRACY

Many Americans are aware of the gravity of the threat to our democracy implicit in the racial tensions and economic conflicts of the American people. Outbreaks of sporadic violence and the activities of those who seek to exploit and aggravate the tensions created by the war and reconversion make spectacular and dramatic news items. Not nearly so well known though fully as stirring, are the activities of the many organizations formed to combat anti-democratic tendencies in our national life. Since 1943, well over 200 local, state and national organizations have been established for this purpose. We believe that all Americans should be acquainted with the fine work they have done and for the benefit of those who wish to learn more, we offer the following list which is representative rather than all-inclusive. There are many valuable groups which we have not listed, simply because of lack of space. Some of the very best work is being done by important organizations created by state or federal law and by religious denominations, labor unions and fraternal organizations—many of which have established special departments to work in this field.

AMALGAMATED CLOTHING WORKERS OF AMERICA, CIO: Jacob Potofsky, General President, 15 Union Square, New York 3, New York, has fought vigorously since its inception in 1914 against all forms of racial discrimination.

AMERICAN CIVIL LIBERTIES UNION: Professor Edward A. Ross, Chairman, National Committee, 170 Fifth Avenue, New York 10, N. Y. Was organized in 1920 for the defense of civil liberties for all, without discrimination.

AMERICAN COUNCIL ON RACE RELATIONS: Dr. A. A. Liveright, Executive Director, 32 West Randolph Street, Chicago, Illinois. The Council's efforts are directed toward the achievement of full participation by all citizens in all aspects of American life; equal rights and equal opportunities.

AMERICAN FREE WORLD ASSOCIATION: Mrs. J. Borden Harriman, President, 1710 Eye Street, N.W., Washington 6, D. C. Their purpose is to further democratic principles and to fight fascism and reaction in all its forms.

THE AMERICAN JEWISH COMMITTEE: Hon. Joseph M. Proskauer, President, 386 Fourth Avenue, New York 16, New York. The Committee's program is to protect the rights of Jews throughout the world and to combat prejudice and discrimination against all groups.

AMERICAN JEWISH CONGRESS: Dr. Stephen S. Wise, President, 1834 Broadway, New York 23, N. Y. The American Jewish Committee established a Commission on Community Interrelations to develop a program of action in combating anti-Semitism based on knowledge rather than on speculation.

ANTI-DEFAMATION LEAGUE OF B'NAI B'RITH: Richard E. Gutstadt, National Director, 100 North La Salle Street, Chicago, Illinois. To eliminate defamation of the Jews and to counteract un-American and anti-democratic propaganda through a broad, educational program; to advance good will and proper understanding between groups; to preserve and to translate into greater effectiveness the ideals of American democracy.

CATHOLIC INTERRACIAL COUNCIL: Dr. George K. Hunton, Executive Director, 20 Vesey Street, New York, New York. To combat race prejudice, and to strive for equal justice for all.

COMMON COUNCIL FOR AMERICAN UNITY: Read Lewis, Executive Director, 20 W. 40th St., New York, N. Y. To help create among the American people the unity and mutual understanding resulting from a common citizenship, a common belief in democracy and the ideals of liberty, the placing of the common good before the interests of any group, and the acceptance, in fact as well as in law, of all citizens, whatever their national or racial origins, as equal partners in American society.

COUNCIL AGAINST INTOLERANCE IN AMERICA: E. Sherwood, Secretary, 17 East 42nd Street, New York 17, New York. The Council was created to combat prejudice in America. It publicizes the danger to national unity of intolerance of any groups within our borders.

RACE RELATIONS DIVISION, AMERICAN MISSIONARY ASSOCIATION: Charles S. Johnson, Director, Social Science Institute, Fisk University, Nashville, Tennessee. The aims are to work toward the fulfillment of Christian aims by Christian means in whole area of race relations.

COUNCIL FOR DEMOCRACY: Ernest Angell, President, 11 West 42nd Street, New York 18, New York. The Council was formed to establish a fighting faith in democracy and the democratic process through a nonpartisan group of citizens of all backgrounds and outlooks. In the field of race relations it is working to break down discrimination and promote tolerance between different religious and racial groups both domestically and on the international scene.

FEDERAL COUNCIL OF THE CHURCHES OF CHRIST IN AMERICA, COMMISSION ON THE CHURCH AND MINORITY PEOPLES: Rev. George F. Ketchan, Admin. Sec'y, 297 Fourth Avenue, New York 10, New York. The Commission was established to strengthen the bases of democracy at home and to make more effective the practise of the Christian principles of brotherhood. Its Department of Race Relations promotes the annual observance of Race Relations Sunday in February, and Brotherhood Month.

FREEDOM HOUSE: Harry I. Gideonse. President, George Field, Executive Secretary, 20 West 40th St., New York, N. Y. It is a coordinating agency and meeting place devoted to the idea of freedom in one world.

FRIENDS OF DEMOCRACY, INC: 137 East 57th Street, New York 22, New York. Rex Stout, President, L. M. Birkhead, National Director. To expose and fight un-American propaganda.

INSTITUTE FOR AMERICAN DEMOCRACY, INC.: Reverend William C. Kernan, Executive Director, 369 Lexington Avenue, New York 17, New York. Believing that unity is essential to American life and the preservation of democracy, The Institute contends for the rights of all men without reference to race or religion, not on the grounds of justice and moral right.

INSTITUTE FOR DEMOCRATIC EDUCATION: Howard M. Le Sourd, Executive Director, 415 Lexington Avenue, New York 17, N. Y. Makes available recordings on the theme that under a democracy there is the greatest security of "life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness".

INTERNATIONAL LADIES' GARMENT WORKERS UNION: David Dubinsky, President, 1710 Broadway, New York, N. Y. Chartered by A. F. of L. Education Department carries on vigorous campaign against discrimination. Comprises 32 nationalities.

JEWISH LABOR COMMITTEE: Adolph Held, Chairman, 175 East Broadway, New York 2, New York. The struggle against anti-Semitism and other forms of racial hatred is one of the major objectives of the Committee.

JULIUS ROSENWALD FUND: Edwin R. Embree, President, 4901 Ellis Avenue, Chicago 15, Illinois. The main concern of the Fund is the betterment of the condition of Negroes with a view to their full participation in American life.

LEAGUE FOR INDUSTRIAL DEMOCRACY: Dr. Harry W. Laidler, Executive Secretary, 112 East 19th Street, New York, N. Y. The League is an educational organization dedicated to "education for increasing democracy in our economic, political and cultural life."

THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE: Walter White, Secretary, 20 West 40th Street, New York, N. Y. To secure for the Negro equality of opportunity to work, on basis of merit, to abolish discrimination in the right of collective bargaining through membership in organized labor unions, to abolish lynching, to abolish disfranchisement, to abolish racial discrimination in legal procedures and to equalize distribution of funds for public education.

NATIONAL CONFERENCE OF CHRISTIANS AND JEWS, INC.: Everett R. Clinchy, President, 381 Fourth Avenue, New York. To promote justice, amity, understanding and cooperation among Jews, Catholics, and Protestants in the United States, and to analyze, moderate, and finally eliminate intergroup prejudices which disfigure and distort religious, business, social, and political relations.

NATIONAL CIO COMMITTEE TO ABOLISH RACIAL DISCRIMINATION: George L. P. Weaver, Director, 718 Jackson Place, N.W., Washington 6, D. C. To bring about the effective organization of the working men and women of America regardless of race, creed, color, or nationality, and to unite them for common action into labor union for their mutual aid and protection.

NATIONAL COUNCIL OF JEWISH WOMEN: Mrs. Joseph M. Welt, President, 1819 Broadway, New York 23, New York. It offers its members a professionally directed program of study and community activities on social welfare, social legislation, international relations and peace, contemporary Jewish affairs, and service to the foreign born.

THE NATIONAL COUNCIL OF NEGRO WOMEN INC.: Mary McLeod Bethune, President, 1318 Vermont Avenue, N.W., Washington, D. C. The primary objective of the Council is to draw together all women in spirit of better understanding so that through common action they can solve their mutual problems.

NON-SECTARIAN ANTI-NAZI LEAGUE, 165 West 46th Street, New York, N. Y. Herman Hoffman, Chairman of Board, Prof. James H. Sheldon, Administrative Chairman. Established in 1933 to expose and destroy un-American propagandists and agitators seeking to spread totalitarian doctrines or to stir up religious or racial hatreds in the United States.

NATIONAL URBAN LEAGUE: Eugene Kinckle Jones, General Secretary, 1133 Broadway, New York, N. Y. The interracial character guarantees an approach to the problem not in the principal interest of Negroes or of white people, but in the interest of unity and fellowship on the part of citizens of all classes and races.

SOCIETY FOR THE PREVENTION OF WORLD WAR III, INC.: 515 Madison Ave., New York 22, N. Y. Rex Stout, President. To combat pro-Nazi and pro-German propaganda which aims to further the cause of Pan-Germanism.

SYNAGOGUE COUNCIL OF AMERICA: Rabbi Ahron Opher, Asst. to President, 91 Ft. Washington Avenue, New York 32, N. Y. In the field of interfaith cooperation the Council participates in a variety of projects together with the official cooperation of Catholic and Protestant groups on such projects as 1. natural family week; 2. just and durable peace; 3. religion and just economic order.

UNION FOR DEMOCRATIC ACTION: James Loeb Jr., Executive Secretary, 9 East 46th Street, New York 17, New York. The Union views the problems of securing justice and equality for the Negro and other minorities as one aspect of the total problem of achieving a greater measure of democracy at home and abroad.

UAW-CIO FAIR PRACTICES COMMITTEE: William Oliver, Executive Secretary, 5701 Second Blvd., Detroit 2, Michigan. The duties of the Committee are to receive and investigate all complaints of alleged violation of the union's anti-discrimination policy.

UNITED PACKING HOUSE WORKERS OF AMERICA, ANTI-DISCRIMINATION COMMITTEE: Herbert March, Chairman, 205 West Wacker Drive, Chicago, Illinois, The program is: unity and equality of opportunity, in war and in peace, in word and in deed.

UNITED RUBBER WORKERS OF AMERICA, CIO: L. S. Buckmaster, President, 503 United Building, Akron 8, Ohio. The organization contends that all men were created equal, and as such, are entitled to the God-given right of free expression and the right to work in industry at the highest wages obtainable from collective bargaining; and that these things are the right of men without regard to creed, color, or nationality.

WORKERS DEFENSE LEAGUE, NATIONAL NON-PARTISAN AGENCY OF THE LABOR MOVEMENT: Morris Milgram, National Secretary, 112 East 19th Street, New York 3, New York. The League is a non-partisan labor defense organization established "to protect the right of workers to organize, strike, and bargain collectively, and to fight economic and political discrimination against minority groups."

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION, NATIONAL COUNCIL: Dr. Channing H. Tobias, Senior Secretary, 347 Madison Avenue, New York, New York. To practice an understanding, justice, goodwill, and cooperation between majority and minority groups created by race, color, faith, or economic distinctions.

YOUNG WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, National Board: Mrs. Helen J. Wilkins, Secretary for Interracial Education, 600 Lexinggton Avenue, New York 22, New York. Has either taken the lead or cooperated actively in local programs for the betterment of race relations.

THE CHALLENGE OF HATE

by

A. R. Lerner and Herbert Poster

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